

Q

Aff

A
n
C
L
a
s

Th

Th

L

Geography Anatomized :
Or, A Compleat
Geographical Grammar.

Being a Short and Exact

ANALYSIS

Of the whole Body of *Modern Geography.*

After a New, Plain and Easie Method, whereby any
Person may in a short time attain to the know-
ledge of that most noble and useful Science.

Comprehending,

A most Compendious Account of the Continents, Islands, Pe-
ninsula's, Isthmus, Promontories, Mountains, Oceans, Seas,
Gulphs, Straits, Lakes, Rivers and Chief Towns of the whole
Earth. As also the Divisions, Subdivisions, Situation, Extent,
Air, Soil, Commodities, Manners, Government, Religion in
all Countries of the World.

To which is subjoin'd

The present State of the *European* Plantations in the *East* and
West Indies, with a Reasonable Proposal for the Propagation
of the Blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries.

The whole Work carefully performed according to the Ex-
actest and latest Discoveries.

Illustrated with divers Maps.

By *PAT. GORDON, M.A.*

LONDON, Printed by *J. R.* for *Robert Morden* and *Thomas
Cockeril*, at the *Atlas* in *Cornhill*, and at the *Tort* *Leggs* in
the *Poultry*. 1693.

To the Honorable
George Washington

James Madison

George Lee

Thomas Jefferson

James Monroe

TA

TA

T

cate

See
To the Honourable
Thomas Coventry, Esq.

See
Eldest SON to
The Right Honourable
Thomas Lord Coventry,
Baron BARON of
ALESBOROUGH

In Worcestershire.

THis small Treatise of *Modern Geo-*
graphy is most Humbly Dedi-
cated by

Your Honours most Humble
And most Obedient
Servant,
PAT. GORDON.

A 2 TO

co
th
ab
of
v
m
Ca
qu
an
le
Si
an
fa
fi
w
th
C
S
th
m
T

TO THE
READER.

Geography (or rather Cosmography) that most Pleasurable and Useful Science, which is the Subject of the following Treatise, needs no Rhetorick to recommend it, the great Utility, and the no less Pleasure that attends the knowledge thereof, rendering it acceptable and delightful to all persons who engage in the study of it. By the help of this the Merchant may take a view of those several Countries from whence his Factors make him such profitable Returns, and may know what Commodities are peculiar to every Country, and consequently what Merchandize to Export and Import to and from the several parts of the Universe: Nor is it less useful to the Sea-faring man, who without danger of Shipwrack may with pleasure take a view of the Ocean, and of those several Seas, Straits and Gulphs he hath sailed through, and cast Anchor in those Ports and pleasant Harbours which he so much longed for and desired, when tost and tumbled by the tempestuous Waves. Here the valiant Soldier may take a view of his Enemies Camp, without fear of the murdering Cannon, or danger of an Ambuscade. The Divine may travel through the Holy Land, and view the several places mentioned in Sacred or Ecclesiastical History, and may trace the Travels and Pilgrimages of the Patriarchs, Prophets and

the
viz
nin
div
ver
in t
Of
Of
Of

Of
Of
Of
Of

Of
Of
Of
Of

to t
the
tha
fior
tie
hav
kno
cul
to a
fior
hav

the
viz
nin
div
ver
in t
Of
Of
Of

Of
Of
Of
Of

Of
Of
Of
Of

to t
the
tha
fior
tie
hav
kno
cul
to a
fior
hav

the
viz
nin
div
ver
in t
Of
Of
Of

Of
Of
Of
Of

Of
Of
Of
Of

to t
the
tha
fior
tie
hav
kno
cul
to a
fior
hav

the
viz
nin
div
ver
in t
Of
Of
Of

Of
Of
Of
Of

Of
Of
Of
Of

to t
the
tha
fior
tie
hav
kno
cul
to a
fior
hav

ler.

yourself. By the
understand Ancient and
ve those places which
ody Battles have been
he World. The time
vast advantages that
mirable Science; only
ver parts of ingenious
peculiar property and
ble by persons of any
persons in all stations,
at no person whatsoever
omplisht without some
ing of it. But leav-

of the following Treas-
ure and plain Intro-
duct useful Science of
an Introduction, be-
al Method as is most
to make any consider-
For this end I have
having reduc'd the
a true Grammatical
pable of being taught
ever. In the compo-
ured to descend from
hope the whole under-
mpartial Reader will
respect. But to de-
the whole Treatise.
ided into three Parts.
necessaries premised,
een a general view of
the

To the Reader.

the whole Terraqueous Globe in all its essential Parts,
viz. The Land, divided into Continents, Islands, Pe-
ninsula's, Isthmus, Promontories or Capes: And Water,
divided into Oceans, Seas, Gulphs, Straits, Lakes, Ri-
vers. All which parts are most compendiously handled
in the following manner.

Of Continents---	It is briefly declar'd	What Countries they contain.
Of Islands---		How they lye in respect of the Conti.
Of Peninsula's---		To what place of the Continent they are adjacent.
Of Isthmus---		What Penin. they joyn to the Contin.
Of Promontories---		How they extend into the Ocean.
Of Oceans---		What Countries they inclose or surro.
Of Seas---		With what Countries they are inclosed or surrounded.
Of Gulphs---		How they bend up into the Continent.
Of Straits---		What Seas they joyn.
Of Lakes---		Where they are to be found.
Of Rivers---		What are their new and old Names and how they run.

This being the substance of the first Part, I come now
to the second, wherein I have taken a particular view of
the Terrestrial Globe, in its chief and principal parts, and
that by considering all the remarkable Divisions, Subdivi-
sions [expressing their Situation and Extent] as also Ci-
ties, and chief Towns of the whole Earth. In doing this I
have follow'd a new method, more clear than any that I
know as yet publisht; for I have not only reduc'd the parti-
cular Divisions, Cities and chief Towns of every Country
to a compendious Table, but have also so order'd these Divi-
sions, Cities and Towns, that the Reader may not only
have a full prospect of the whole Country at one view, but
likewise

To the Reader.

likewise may find those Divisions, Cities and Towns in the Map, as soon as he reads their names in the Table. Its true some late Authors both English and French, have made and publisht several Tables expressing the chief Towns in most Countries of Europe, yet those Tables (being only a bare Catalogue of Names, confusedly set down without any order) are of so little use to the Reader, that his pains are no less than before to find out those Names in the Map; whereas in the following Treatise those Divisions their Cities and Towns are so laid down before him (with particular Directions how they lye) that without any difficulty he may point out those places in the Map, as fast as he can read their Names in the Table. This new Method being as followeth, of the 32 Points of the Compass, I have made choice of 8, namely, The 4 Cardinal, to wit, East, West, North, South, [expressed by the single Letters of E. W. S. N.] and 4 Intermediate, as North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West, expressed thus, N.E. N.W. S.E. S.W. By those 8 Points, I briefly show the situation of all Countries in any Kingdom, and that in the following manner. Having reckon'd up the several Divisions of every Country, and the Cities or chief Town in each of those Divisions, I have exactly considered the situation of all those Divisions, in respect of those 8 Points above-mentioned, and as I find a competent number lying in a straight Line, between any two of the aforesaid Points, I have accordingly set them down, expressing their situation, so that those Divisions or Countries can be no sooner seen in the Table, than known how they lye in the Map. e. g. In treating of the Kingdom of Portugal (Pag. 54.) the Reader will find its Divisions thus set down.

Portugal

Portugal cont.
B
signi
to
Wel
show
Map
N
e
ation
said
Cou
only
note
In
N
add
Nor
C
con

ties and Towns in the
ies in the Table. Its
ish and French, have
expressing the chief
yet those Tables (be-
s, confusedly set do
use to the Reader, that
and out those Names in
recreate those Divisions
down before him (wit-
that without any diffi-
in the Map, as fast
the Table. This new
the 32 Points of the
s, namely, The 4 Car-
th, South, [expressed
N] and 4 Interme-
-West, South-East,
E. N.W. S.E. S.W.
ow the situation of all
that in the following
e several Divisions of
chief Town in each
ly considered the situa-
spect of those 8 Points
competent number lying
y two of the aforesaid
hem down, expressing
ations or Countries can
then know how they
ing of the Kingdom of
y will find its Divisions

To the Reader.

<i>The Provinces of The Kingdom of</i>	{	Entre Minho Douro--	}	<i>Chief Towns</i>	Eraga--	}	<i>W. to E. N. to S.</i>
		Tralos Montes--			Miranda		
		Beira			Coimbra		
		Estruma Dura			Lisbon--		
		Entre Tago Guadiano			Evora--		
		Algrave --			Tavira--		

Braga and Miranda [having W. to E. affix] doth
signifie that the two opposite Provinces, [viz. Entre
Rio Douro and Tralos Montes] are found from
West to East. The other (having N. to S. affix) do
show that the four opposite Divisions are found in the
Map from North to South.

Note, That those Letters denoting the 8 Points of the Compass above-mentioned are still applied to the situation of Counties or Divisions expressed (as in the aforesaid Example) and not to the Cities or Towns in those Counties or Divisions, except when Cities or Towns only are mention'd, then in such a case those Letters denote the situation of them, as Pag. 67.

M. vulgaris Ch. T. are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sophia -} \\ \text{Silistria -} \\ \text{Nigeboli} \end{array} \right\}$ From S. to N.

Note also, That many times a little Brace must be added within a greater, as Pag. 77.

Norfolk <i>Circuit</i> <i>contains</i>	Norfolk	Chief Town	Norwich	} E. to S.W.
	Suffolk		Ipswich	
	Cambridge		Idem	
	Huntington		Idem	
	Bedford		Idem	
	Backingham		Idem	

268

To the Reader.

The little Brace affixt to Norwich and Ipswich doth show that the two opposite Counties Norfolk and Suffolk, (lying South and North) are both taken together, and considered as one Division when reckon'd with the following Counties of the Circuit in respect of their situation, expressed on the outside of the last Brace. What is here said of the situation of Counties, the same is understood of Islands, either in respect of one another, or the next part of the Continent, as Pag. 83. and 84. where the Islands of the Mediterranean Sea are so set down.

If it happen that neither Divisions nor Towns can be so ordered as to have their situation exactly expressed, then the distance of these Towns from some remarkable Cities adjacent, is particularly declar'd in English miles, as may be seen (Pag. 45.) where most of the Towns in the Circle of Suabia are mentioned with their particular distance. The same method being observed throughout all the rest of the second Part of this Treatise, I suppose what is already said will be a sufficient Clavis to the whole.

I now proceed to the third and last Part, which comprehends a brief Narrative of the Air, Soil, Commodities of all Countries; as also the Manners, Government and Religion of the People inhabiting those Countries. The Reader cannot expect a very large account of all those several heads, it being impossible in so little room to say the half of what might be said on many of them; however he may there find all those things that are most essential; these few sheets being an Epitome of what is more largely expressed in the greatest Volumes. In this Part I have treated of all Countries in the same order as they are mentioned in the former, so that both Parts contain the same number of Chapters and Sections with the same Titles.

Here

ader.

wich and Ipswich doth
Norfolk and Suffolk,
both taken together, and
reckon'd with the follow-
ing respect of their situation,
first Brace. What is here
said, the same is understood
of one another, or the next
pages 83. and 84. where the
sea are so set down.

Millions nor Towns can be
situation exactly expressed,
owns from some remarkable
only declar'd in English
(45.) where most of the
are mentioned with their
the method being observed
second Part of this Trea-
y said will be a sufficient

and last Part, which com-
the Air, Soil, Commo-
to the Manners, Govern-
people inhabiting those Coun-
fect a very large account of
being impossible in so little
might be said on many of
and all those things that are
being an Epitome of what
greatest Volumes. In this
countries in the same order as
before, so that both Parts con-
sist of Chapters and Sections with the

Here

To the Reader.

Here the Reader may be pleas'd to know, that in men-
tioning Countries both in this and the former Part, I
have made their Situation my only Rule, begining still
with those lying towards the North. This Rule being
once laid down as a sure guide, I have exactly observed
the same both in Continents (excepting North America,
where I thought good to end at the Pole) as also in those
Islands which are particularly handled, namely, the Bri-
tannick. I know this is very different from many, who
begin with those Countries which were very famous of
old, or are now reckon'd most considerable; but this I
have carefully shun'd, as knowing it might be offensive to
several; and that none might take exception, I have (in
mentioning Countries) regarded neither the antient or
present worth of them or their Inhabitants, but (as afore-
said) have made their Situation my only Rule.

Those six general heads, handled in this Part, being
subjects that do not much admit of new relations, I judge
my self to be no Plagiary, to grant that I have taken
the assistance of others, esteeming it needless many times
to alter the Character either of a People or Country, when
I found it succinctly worded by a credible Pen.

I resolv'd once to have set down all the particular
Dominions belonging to every Crown'd Head or Prince
in Europe, but nothing being more alterable by reason of
our present Wars, I laid aside such thoughts, in respect
that the same may be sufficiently learn'd from those who
have written the Present State of Europe, and shall
continue it by their Monthly Accounts. However, in
stead of those Dominions in Europe, I have subjoin'd
a short Appendix to this Treatise, comprehending the
chief Plantations (whether Countries, Towns, Forts or
Factories) which belong to the Europeans in the East
and West Indies, thye being as useful (if not more)

To the Reader.

to be known than the former. And lastly, in the latter part of that Appendix, I have made a Proposal (I hope very Reasonable, and I wish acceptable) concerning the Propagation of the blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries.

This being the summe of the whole Treatise, I shall no longer detain the Reader by way of Preface.

THE

Three
the
all
S
tion
colu

Sect
Sect
Sect
Sect
Sect

SeA
SeA
SeA
SeA
SeA
SeA

der.
 And lastly, in the latter
 e made a Proposal (I
 acceptable) concerning
 Gospel in all Pagan
 whole Treatise, I shall no
 of Preface.

THE CONTENTS.

THIS small Tract of Geography being drawn up in such a Method that the whole may be said to resemble but one continued *Index*, I judg'd it needless to make any Alphabetical Table thereof; yet (that the Reader may at once have a full view of all) have drawn up the following Analysis of all its Chapters and Sections with their Titles. The first column of Pages hath relation to the first and second Part of the Treatise, and the other column to the third.

PART I. comprehends

CHAP. I. *Of Land.*

Sect. 1.	} Concerning	Continents	Pag. 3.
Sect. 2.		Islands	4.
Sect. 3.		Peninsulas	5.
Sect. 4.		Isthmus	6.
Sect. 5.		Promontories or Capes	6.

CHAP. II. *Of Water.*

Sect. 1.	} Concerning	Oceans	7.
Sect. 2.		Seas	8.
Sect. 3.		Gulphs	8.
Sect. 4.		Straits	9.
Sect. 5.		Lakes	10.
Sect. 6.		Rivers	11.

PART

THE

The CONTENTS.

PART II. and III. comprehends

CHAP. I. Of Europe.

Sect. 1.	Concerning	Scandinavia	<i>Sweden</i> <i>Denmark</i> <i>Norway</i>	Page 21, 118.
Sect. 2.		<i>Moscovia</i>		23, 119.
Sect. 3.		<i>France</i>		24, 120.
Sect. 4.		<i>Germany</i>	25, 121.	
Sect. 5.		<i>Poland</i>	27, 123.	
Sect. 6.		<i>Spain</i>	37, 124.	
Sect. 7.		<i>Italy</i>	49, 129.	
Sect. 8.		<i>Turky in Europe</i>	53, 131.	
Sect. 9.		The European Islands, particularly those of	<i>Great Britain</i> <i>Ireland.</i>	<i>Scotland</i> <i>England</i> <i>Wales</i>
		65, 137.		
		73, 141.		
				77, 144.
				79, 146.
				81, 147.

CHAP. II. Of Asia.

Sect. 1.	Concerning	Tartary	87, 151.
Sect. 2.		China	88, 153.
Sect. 3.		India.	89, 155.
Sect. 4.		Persia	90, 157.
Sect. 5.		Turky in Asia	90, 158.
Sect. 6.		The Asiatick Islands	92, 160.

CHAP. III. Of Africa.

Sect. 1.	Concerning	Egypt	95, 165.
Sect. 2.		Barbary	95, 166.
Sect. 3.		Bildulgerid	97, 168.
Sect. 4.		Zazra or the Desert	98, 169.
Sect. 5.		The Land of the <i>Negroes</i>	98, 169.
Sect. 6.		Guinta	99, 171.
Sect. 7.		Nabia	99, 172.
Sect. 8.		Ethiopia	<i>Interior</i> 100, 173. <i>Exterior</i> 100, 174.
Sect. 9.		The <i>African</i> Islands	101, 175.

CHAP.

ENTS.

I. comprehends
of Europe.

Page 21, 118.
23, 119.
23, 120.
25, 121.
27, 123.
37, 124.
49, 129.
53, 131.
59, 133.
65, 137.
73, 141.
77, 144.
79, 146.
81, 147.

Britain { Scotland
England
Wales

Of Asia.

87, 151.
88, 153.
89, 155.
90, 157.
90, 158.
92, 160.

Of Africa.

95, 165.
96, 166.
97, 168.
98, 169.
98, 169.
99, 171.
99, 172.
100, 173.
100, 174.
101, 175.

CHAP.

The CONTENTS.

CHAP. IV. Of America.

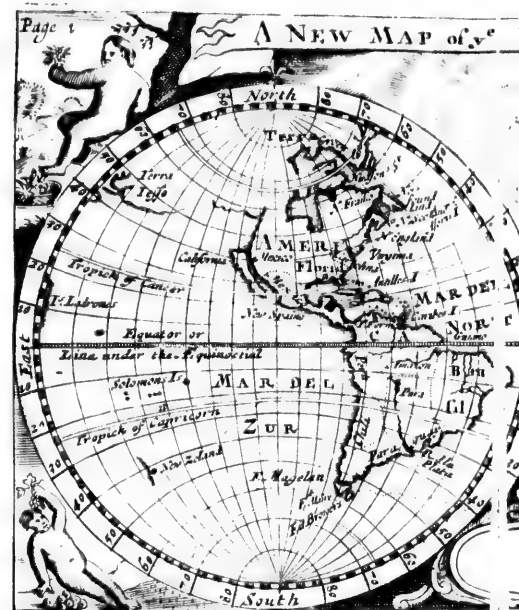
North	{	Sect. 1.	Nova Hispania.	Page 105, 181.	
		Sect. 2.	Nova Granada	106, 182.	
		Sect. 3.	Florida	106, 183.	
		Sect. 4.	Terra Canadensis	107, 184.	
		Sect. 5.	Terra Arcticæ	107.	
South	{	Concerning	Sect. 1.	Terra Firma	108, 186.
			Sect. 2.	Peru	109, 188.
			Sect. 3.	The Amazons	109, 189.
			Sect. 4.	Brasil	110, 190.
			Sect. 5.	Chili	110, 191.
			Sect. 6.	Paraguay	111, 192.
			Sect. 7.	Terra Magellanica	111.
			Sect. 8.	The American Islands	112, 194.

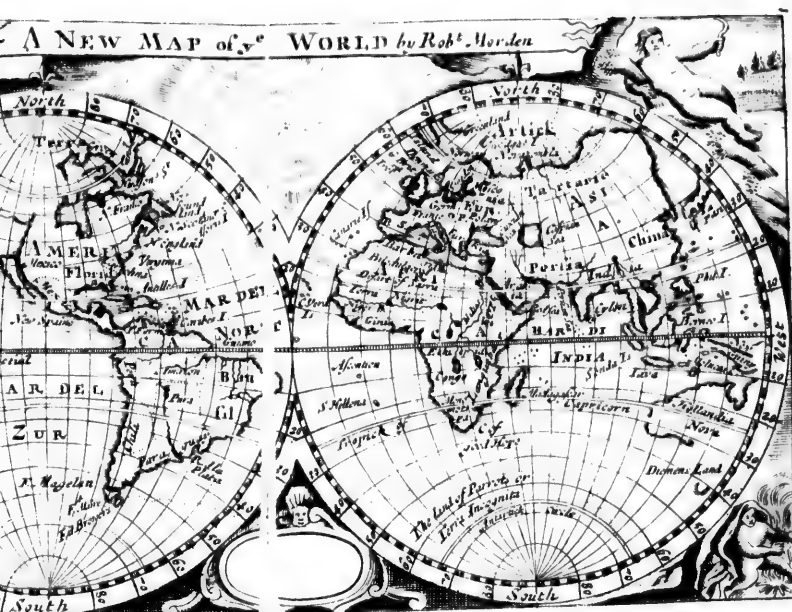
PART

Page	Line	Mistakes of the Press.	Thus Corrected.
15	16	Tamis	Thamis.
Ibid.	17	Savern	Severn.
Ibid.	18	Abus { Triginta } { Ore S. E. } —	Abus { Ore S. E. { Triginta.
21	9	Norway	Norway.
25	ult.	Divina.	Dwina.
33	7	— { Perpignan } { Idem } —	— { Idem. { Perpignan.
48	25	Zuri	Ori.
63	13	Viterbo 14 m. S. W.	Viterbo 14 m. S. E.
Ibid.	24	Orbitello 55 m. W.	Orbitello 55 m. E.
73	6	Dramfreis	Dusfreis.
77	28	Northfolk	Norfolk.
81	24	Daagannon	Dugannon.
86	7	Hispaham	Hspaham.
90	11	Hispaham	Hspaham.
97	4	Alger	Algier.
111	9	Villa Rica.	Villa Rica.
112	19	S. Domingo	S. Domingo.
Ibid.	27	Ducayone	Lucayone.
126	25	D. of Brandenburg	Marq. of Brandeburg.
		{ Brittain } { Guine } where { Gasconne } found { Madra }	{ Brittain. { Guianne. { Gascoigne. { Madra.

Thus Corrected.

Thames.
 Severn.
 Abus { Ore S. E.
 { Triginta.
 Norway.
 Dwina.
 — { Idem.
 { Perpignan.
 Ori.
 Viterbo 14 m. S. E.
 Orvieto 55 m. E.
 Dunfermlie.
 Norfolk.
 Dungannon.
 Hispania.
 Algier.
 Villa Rica.
 S. Domingo.
 Lucayona.
 Marq. of Brandenburg.
 Britain.
 Guienne.
 Gascoigne.
 Madaga.





T

I

T

mon
whic

are
divi
ded
into

O
gith

Z
are

1

PART I.

Comprehends a
GENERAL VIEW,
 Of the whole
Terraqueous Globe ;
 In all its constituent parts of *Land* and *Water*.

INTRODUCTION.

THE *Terraqueous Globe* (whose Superfice is the Subject of this Treatise) is always considered by Geographers as a Spherical Body made up of *Land* and *Water*; and (for the better understanding of its several parts) is commonly surrounded with many imaginary *Circles*. The chief of which

are 8 divi- ded into	{	4 greater	{	Horizon, Meridian, Equator, Zodiack, 2 Tropicks, 2 Polar Circles.	}	into	{	5 Parallel 3 not Para.	{	Otherways divided Equator. 2 Tropicks. 2 Pol. Circles. Horizon. Meridian. Zodiack.
-------------------------------	---	-----------	---	--	---	------	---	---------------------------	---	--

Of these, and some other Circles are formed *Zones*, *Climates*, *Longitude* and *Latitude* of places.

Zones are 5,	{	2 Frigid, 2 Temperate, 1 Torrid.	}	compre- hended between	{	The Polar Circles and Poles. The Polar Circles and Tropicks. The 2 Tropicks.
-----------------	---	--	---	------------------------------	---	--

B

Climates

Climats are in number 48, { 24 North.
24 South.

Longitude is the distance from the first Meridian, and measured upon the *Aequator*.

Latitude { South } is the distance from the *Aequator* to either
{ North } Poles, and measured upon the Meridian.

The Globe hath three Positions <i>viz.</i>	{	<i>Parallel</i> having	{ The Poles in } Zenith. the <i>Aequator</i> in the Horizon. The parallel Circles parallel to the Ho- rizon.
		<i>Right</i> having	{ The Poles in the Horizon. The <i>Aequator</i> in } Zenith. The parallel Circles perpendicular to the Horizon.
		<i>Oblique</i> having	{ The Poles { one above } the Horizon. { over under } the Horizon. The <i>Aequator</i> or parallel { above } the Horizon. { under } the Horizon. Parallel Circles oblique to the Horizon.

The *Terraqueous Globe*, being a Spherical Body (as aforesaid) consisting of *Land* and *Water*;

The <i>Land</i> is divided into	{	<i>Continents.</i> <i>Islands.</i> <i>Peninsulas.</i> <i>Illands.</i> <i>Promontories,</i> or <i>Capes.</i>	{	The <i>Water</i> is divided into	{	<i>Oceans.</i> <i>S. as.</i> <i>G. ps.</i> <i>Straits.</i> <i>Lakes.</i> <i>Rivers.</i>

CHAP. I.

Concerning the LAND.

SECT. I.

Of CONTINENTS.

Continents are Four, viz. *Europe,*
Asia,
Africa,
America.

Europe { North { *Scandinavia* ——— } found from W. to E.
 { *Moscovia [or Russia]* ——— }
 { Middle { *France* ——— }
 { *Germany* ——— } found from W. to E.
 { *Poland* ——— }
 { South { *Spain* ——— }
 { *Italy* ——— } found from W. to E.
 { *Ta. ly in Europe* ——— }

Asia { North, comprehending the vast Body of *Tartary*
 { South { *China* ——— }
 { *India* ——— } found from E. to W.
 { *Perse* ——— }
 { *Arabia* ——— }

Africa { *Egypt* ——— }
 { *Barbary* ——— }
 { *Bilda'goid* ——— } from N. to S.
 { *Zenna, or the Desert* ——— }
 { *Land of the Negroes* ——— }
 { *Guinea* ——— }

A 2

Africa

CHAP.

Africa	Nubia		} from N. to S.
	Ethiopia	interior exterior	
America	North	Mexico, or Nova Hispania	} from S. to N.
		New Mexico, or No. Guinea	
		Florida	
		Terra Canadensis	
		Terra Arcticæ	
	South	Terra Florida	} from N. to S.
		Peru	
		Land of the Amazons	
		Brasil	
		Chylis	
		Paraguay	
		Terra Magellanica	

SECT. II. Of ISLANDS.

Islands belong either to
Europe,
Asia,
Africa,
America.

Europe	The Scandinavian Islands—	Lying	In the N. and Baltic Sea.
	Isl. or Island —		West of Scandinavia.
	The Britannick Islands—		North of France.
	The Azores—		West of Spain.
	Most of the Isles in the Medi- terranean Sea—		South of Europe.
Asia	The Japan Islands—	Lying	East of China
	The Philippines—		S. W. of Japan.
	The Isles des Larrons—		E. of the Philippines.
	The Moluccas—		S. of the Philippines.
	The Islands of the Sound—		W. of the Moluccas
	Ceylon and the Maldives—		W. of the Isles of the Sound.
	Cyprius—		In the bot. of the Medi. Sea.

Africa

Land.

from N. to S.
from S. to N.
from N. to S.

II. NDS.

Europe,
Asia,
Africa,
America.
In the N. and Baltic Sea.
West of Scandinavia.
North of France.
West of Spain.
South of Europe.
East of China
S. W. of Japan.
E. of the Philippen.
S. of the Philippen.
W. of the Moluccas
W. of the Isles of the Sound.
In the bot. of the Medi. Sea.
Africa

Concerning the Land.

5

More remarkable
Less remarkable
Nor.
Sou.
Lying
Sof

Madagascar
Isles of Cape Verde
The Canary Isles
Zanzibar
Isles of Comoros
St. Thomas
St. Vincent
St. Helena
The Azores
California
Terra Nova, or New-England
Cuba
Jamaica
Hispaniola
Porto Rico
Caribbees
Lucayas
Saguenay
Bermudas
W. of Nova Granada.
E. of Terra Caradenfis.
E. of Nova Hispania.
S.E. of the gre. Antiles
S. of Florida
N. of Terra firma
E. of Florida
Sof Terra Magellanica

SECT. III.

Of PENINSULA'S

In Europe are
In Asia are
In Africa is none but Africa is self-
In America are

Jutland [olim Cimbric Chersonesus]
Morea [olim Peloponnesus]
Tavria Chersonesus
Peninsula Indie [intra Gangem-
Malacca [olim Chersonesus dar-
Mexico, or North-America
Peru, or South-America

Germany.
Greece.
Little Tartary.
Continent of Asia
Continent of Asia
Peninsula Indie intra
Gangem.
South America.
North America.

SECT.

SECT. IV.
Of ISTHMUS.

In Europe are the	{ Corinth ————	} Joining	{ Malta to Greece.
Isthmus of	{ Tawica Cherfontus ————		{ Tawica Cherfontus,
In Asia is the Isthmus of Malacca ————	—————		{ to Little Tawray.
In Africa is the Isthmus of Suez ————	—————		{ Malacca to Peninsula.
In America is the Isthmus of Panama ————	—————		{ India intra Gangem.
			{ Africa to Asia.
			{ Mexico and Peru.

SECT. V.
Of PROMONTORIES or CAPES.

In Europe are	{ Cape Nord ————	} Extending from	{ the Northmost part of Norway	} of England.
	{ Cape de Bayleux ————		{ the N. of France.	
	{ Cape of Cornwall, or		{ the S.W. Coast	
	{ the Lands end ————		{ the S. Coast	
	{ Lizard Point ————		{ the S. Coast	
	{ The Start Point ————		{ the W. } of Spain.	
	{ Portland Cape ————		{ the W. }	
In Asia are	{ Cape de Finisier ————		{ the E. of China.	}
	{ Cape de Comori ————		{ Penins. India intra Gangem.	
	{ Cape Razalgate ————		{ S. part of Arabia.	
In Africa are	{ Cape Verde ————		{ W. of the Negroes	}
	{ Promontorium bonae spei ————		{ S of Ethiopia exterior.	
	{ Cape de Aljan ————		{ N. E. part of Ethiopia exterior.	

Land.

V.

U.S.

Joining
Mare to Gæter.
Tasica Oceanus,
to Little Tarray.
Malacca to Penins.
Ind. intra Gangem.
Africa to Asia.
Mexico and Peru.

V.

ES or CAPES.

the Northmost part of Norway
the N. of France.

the S.W. Coast
the S. Coast
the S. Coast
the S. Coast
the W.
the W. of Spain.
the W.

the E. of China.
Penins. India intra Gangem.
S. part of Arabia.

W. of the Negroes
S. of Ethiopia exterior.
N. E. part of Ethiopia exterior.

In

Concerning the Water.

7

In America are
Cape de Florida
Cape de Coriente
Cape Broward
Cape Isborn
Cape de St. Augustine
Extend from
S. of Florida.
W. of Nova Hispania.
S. of Terra Magellanica.
S. of Terra de Feu.
E. of Brasilia.

CHAP. II.

Concerning the WATER.

SECT. I.

Of OCEANS.

Europe { North Ocean }
West Ocean }
Asia { Tartarian Ocean }
China }
Indian } Ocean---
Persian }
Arabick }
Africa { Oriental }
Ethiopic } Ocean---
Atlantic }
America { East Ocean }
West Ocean }
Europe on the { North.
West.
Asia on the { North.
East.
South.
Africa on the { East.
South.
West.
America on the { East.
West.

SECT.

SECT. II. Of SEAS.

In Europe are the	Baltick Sea—	Enlosed	with	Sweden	on the	W.
	German Sea—		with	Poland in part		E.
	North Sea—		with	Germany in part		S.
	Mediterranean Sea		with	Scandinavia		E.
	Euxine Sea—		with	Britain		W.
			with	Ireland		N.
			with	Europe		S.
			with	Barbary		N. W.
			with	part of Africa		S. W.
			with	part of Asia		S. E.

In { *Asia*
Africa
America } The Seas [except *Mare Caspium* in *Asia*] are different parts of the Ocean variously named, according as they lye adjacent to different Kingdoms.

SECT. III. Of GULPHS.

In Europe are	Sinus Boeotius—	Enlosed	Northward	into Sweden.
	Sinus Finaicus—		Eastward	into the Gulf of Persia and Arabia.
	Sinus Adriaticus		Southward	into the Gulf of Persia and Arabia.
In <i>Asia</i> are	Persian Gulph—		N. W. between	Persia and Arabia.
	Gulph of Bengal		N. between the 2	Penins. of India.
In <i>Africa</i> is <i>Mare Rubrum</i> or <i>Arabick</i> Gulph			N. W. between	Africa and Asia.

Concerning the Water.

9

In America are { Sinus Mexicanus } { Buttons Bay } { Baffins Bay } Bending up { W. between { Florida } { Terra firma. } { Terra Canadensis } { Terra Arctica. } { S. W. between } { N. W. into Terra Arctica. }

SECT. IV.
Of STRAITS.

In Europe are the { Straits of the Sound } { Straits of Gibraltar } { Straits of Caffa } { Thracian Bosphorus } { Hellespont } { the Danish to the Baltick Sea. } { the Mediterran. to W. Ocean. } { Palus Meotis to Pontus Euxinus. } { Pontus Euxinus to the Propontus. } { the Propontus to the Archipelagus. }

In Asia are the { Straits of the Sound } { Straits of the Persian Gulph } { the Indian and East Ocean. } { the Persian Gulph to the S. Oc. }

In Africa are the Straits of { the Red Sea } { the Red Sea to the E. Ocean. }

In America are { Hudsons Straits } { Fretum Davis } { the Magellanick Stra. } { Buttons Bay to the E. Ocean. } { Baffins Bay to the E. Ocean. } { the East and West Ocean. }

C

SECT.

SECT. V. Of LAKES.

The most remarkable Lakes in Europe are	Ladoga	E.	} of the R. of Swedeland.
	Iend	E.	
	Ula	E.	
	Peipus	W.	
	Wener	W.	
	Vettr	W.	} of Moscovia.
	Miler	W.	
	Onega	W.	
	Ilment	S.	} of Germany.
	Constance	S.	
	Geneva	S.	} N. of England, viz. Lancashire.
	Lucern	S.	
	Winander-mere	N.	} Middle of Engl. viz. Huntingdon.
	Wittles-mere	N.	
	Nefs	N.	} of Scotland.
The most remarkable Lakes in Asia are	Lomond	N.	
	Foyle	N.	} of Ireland.
	Neagh	N.	
	Earn	N.	
	Derge	middle	} of Tartary.
	Corns	N.	
	Kithack	N.	
	Kithay	middle	} of China.
	Piex	E.	
	Tai	E.	} N. of India.
	Chiamy	N.	
	Allamar	N.	} of Persia.
	Babacanday	N.	
	Burgian	middle	

Found towards the

The most remarkable Lakes in Africa are

The most remarkable Lakes in America are

The most remarkable Lakes in Asia are

The most remarkable Lakes in Europe are

The most remarkable Lakes in Asia are

The

Water.

N.

S.

of the K. of Sweden.

of Moscovia.

of Germany.

of England, viz. Lancashire.

middle of Engl. viz. Huntingdon.

of Scotland.

of Ireland.

middle

of Tartary.

of China.

of India.

of Persia.

middle

The

Concerning the Water.

11

The most remarkable Lakes in Africa are	Elbucara	found towards the	W. of Egypt.
	Lybia		middle of Zsara.
	Guard		middle } of the Nigrots.
	Borno		East
	Niger		North
	Aquilunda		middle } of Ethiopia exterior.
	Sachaf		South
	Zaire		S. }
The most remarkable Lakes in America are	Zambre	South	S. } of Ethiopia interior.
	Zaflan		S. }
	Nicaragua		South
	Mexico		middle } of Nova Hispania.
	Parime		E. of Terra firma.
	Titicaca		S. of Peru.

SECT. VI.

Of RIVERS.

§. 1. EUROPE.

Sweden are the	Dalcarlie	Olim	unknown	Running	Eastward.
	Kimi		unknown		Southward
	Torno		unknown		Southward
	Else		unknown		Southward
Denmark none very remarkable					
Norway					
in Moscovia are the	Volga	Olim	Rha	Running	E. turn. S.
	Don		Tanais		E. turn. W.
	Dwina		unknown		N. W.
in France are the	Sein	Olim	Sequana	Running	N. W.
	Loir		Liger		W.
	The Rhone		Rhodanus		S.
	Garonne		Garonna, or Dauranus		N. W.

Concerning the Water.

In Germany are the	Danube	Olim	Danubius [aliter] Ister	Running	E.	In China are
	Scheld		Scaldis		N. turn. W.	In India are
	Mais		Mosa		N. turn. W.	
	Rhine		Rhenus		N. W.	
	Elm		Anafius		N. W.	
	Wefer		Visurgis		N. W.	
In Poland are the	Elbe		Abus		N. W.	
	Oder		Odera aliter Viadrus		N.	
	Nieper		Boiſthenes		S. E.	In Persia are
	Nieſter		Tyras			
	Bog		Hypania		N. W.	In Turkey Asia are
	Viſſula		unknown			
In Spain are the	Niemen		unknown	Running	S. E.	In Egypt main body.
	Duna		unknown			
	Ebro		Iberus		S. E.	
	Xucar		Sucro		S. E.	
	Guadalquivir		Betis		S. W.	
	Guadiana		Agas		S. W.	
In Italy are the	Tago		Tagus		S. W.	
	Douro		Darius		W. in its main body.	
	Po		Eridanus aliter Padus		E.	In Barbary
	Adige		Athesis		E.	
	Arno		Arnes		S. W.	
	Tiber		Tibris		S. W.	
In Turkey in Europe is the Danube	Vulturno		Vulturinus		W.	In Biddul goid are
			Danubius aliter Iſter		E.	In Zaara In the L. is

§. 2. A S I A.

In T r tary are	Oby	Olim	Margus	Running	W. turn. N.	In the L. is
	Ochardus		unknown		N.	In Guinea are
	Tartar		unknown		N.	
	Paiſſanga		unknown		E.	
	Cheſel		Lazarus		W.	In

Concerning the Water.

13

Running	E.	In China are	Croceus — Kiang —	unknown — unknown —	E. var. turn — E.
	N. turn. W.	In India are	Ganges — Guanga — Indus —	Idem — not remarkable — Idem —	S. — E. — S. W.
	N. W.				
	N. W.				
	N. W.				
	N.	In Persia are	Abiamus — Palimaton — Ilment — Bendimur — Tiviti — Siri —	Oxus — not remarkable — Arabs — Bagradas, or — Agradatus — Enitus, or — Cholpes — Hydaps — Araxes, or Arafes —	W. — E. — S. — S. W. — S. W. — S. W. — S. W. —
	S. E.				
	N. W.				
	S. E.	In Turkey in Asia are	Tegil — Frat —	Tigris — Euphrates —	S. E. — S. E. —
	S. E.				

§. 3. AFRICA.

Running	W. in its main body.	In Egypt is Nile —	Nile —	N. —
	E.	In Barbary are	Gadilbarbara — Major —	N. — N. —
	E.			
	S. W.			
	S. W.			
	W.	In Bilul-guid are	Origin of Major — Branches of the River Gir —	N. W. — N. W. — S. E. —
	E.			
		In Zaava is the main body of Gir	Giras —	S. E. —
		In the Land of the Negroes is the Nigr —	Idem —	W. —
	W. turn. N.	In Guinea are	Sweria de Costa — Rivere de Volta —	S. — S. —

In

In

known	Running	N. E.
known		W.
known		W.
known		S. E.
known		S. E.
known		S. E.
lies		N.

America.

S. } running { S. W.
S.

all its branches, running E.

anning S.

America.

the	}	Running	}	N.
				N.
				N.
				N. E.
				N.
				E.
				S. W.
with	}	}	}	N. E.

In

In *Piru* are none considerable.
 In *Paraguay* is, *Paraguay*, or *Rio de la Plata*
 with all its branches — } — } S. E.
 In { *Chili* are none considerable,
 Terra Magellanica are none considerable.

The foregoing Rivers are those that are most remarkable in the Four Continents: As for Rivers in Illana, belonging to these Continents, the chief and most famous of them all are the Rivers of the *Britanick* Islands, particularly these following;

In Scotland are the			In England are the			In Ireland are the			
{	Tay	_____	{	Tames	_____	{	Shannon	_____	
	Clwyd	_____		Saurn	_____		Lee	_____	
	Spey	_____		{	Humber	{	Blackwater	_____	
	Don	_____			Trent		Barrow	_____	
			{	Tine	_____	{	Liff	_____	
				Twede	_____		Boyne	_____	
				Midway	_____				
				Cam	_____				
			{	Tamefis	_____	{	Sinus	_____	
				Sabrina	_____		Sauranus	_____	
				{	Triginta N.		Aven Moore	_____	
					Ure S. E.		Birgos	_____	
			{	Aous	_____	{	Libinus	_____	
				Tina	_____		Bavinda	_____	
				Tuefis	_____				
				Vags	_____				
			{	Camus	_____				
			{						
			{						
			{						
			{						
			{						
			{						
			{						
			{						
			{						

Thus we have briefly mentioned the most considerable Rivers in the World, expressing also their old Names, and how they run; which Rivers will be found very necessary for the better understanding of the following part of this Treatise, wherein we design to consider all the remarkable Divisions, Subdivisions and Chief Towns of the whole Earth, but more especially those of *Europe*. Now since these Rivers above-mentioned, belonging to the Continent of *Europe*, do consist of several considerable Branches very necessary to be known, we shall therefore rehearse such Rivers, and annex to each of them their chief or principal Branches.

N. 11.

Concerning the Water.

☞ **Note.** These following Branches are still found by travelling from the mouth of the Rivers towards their head.

Branches of the		Running		Branches of the	
<i>Disyolaris</i> —				S. W.	
<i>Kimi</i> —	} are none remarkable.			W.	
<i>Torno</i> —				S.	
<i>Elfe</i> —				N. E.	
<i>Divina</i> are	<i>Wayma</i> —			S. W.	
	<i>Juga</i> —			N. E.	
<i>Volga</i> are	<i>Sigovioia</i> —			S. W.	
	<i>Occarica</i> —			N. W.	
<i>Sting</i> are	<i>Coyle</i> —			S.	
	<i>Marne</i> —			S. W.	
	<i>Tonne</i> —			N. W.	
	<i>Moyenne</i> —			S.	
	<i>Le Sart:</i> —			S. W.	
<i>Loir</i> are	<i>Le Loir</i> —			S. W.	
	<i>Vienne</i> —			N. W.	
	<i>Indre</i> —			N. W.	
	<i>Le Cher</i> —			N. W.	
	<i>Allier</i> —			S. W.	
<i>Rhone</i> are	<i>Durance</i> —			S. W.	
	<i>Isere</i> —			S.	
	<i>Saone</i> —				
	<i>Dardonne</i> —				
<i>Garonne</i> are	<i>Lot</i> —			W.	
	<i>Tarne</i> —				
	<i>Pruth</i> —			S.	
	<i>Milova</i> —			S. E.	
	<i>Aianta</i> —			S.	
	<i>Moawia</i> —			N.	
	<i>Trissa</i> [augmented by the <i>Marasch</i>] —			S.	
<i>Danube</i> are	<i>Drava</i> —			E.	
	<i>Sava</i> —				
	<i>Ina</i> —			N. E.	
	<i>Iser</i> —				
	<i>Lech</i> —			N.	
	<i>Iler</i> —			N.	

are still found by travelling
their head.

		S. W.
		W.
		S.
		N. E.
		S. W.
		S. W.
		N. W.
		S.
		S. W.
		S. W.
		N. W.
		N. W.
		N. W.
		N. W.
		S. W.
		S. W.
		S.
		W.
		S.
		S. E.
		S.
		N.
		S.
		E.
		N. E.
		N.
		N.

Branches of the

Schel

17

	<i>Rappel</i> [running W.] } <i>Sonne</i>	N.
	augmented by the } <i>Dyle</i>	N.
		W.
		N.
<i>Schuld</i> are	<i>Dender</i> _____	N. E.
	<i>The Lis</i> _____	N. E.
	<i>The Scarpe</i> _____	W.
	<i>The Haine</i> _____	W.
<i>Elme</i> are	<i>Soft</i> _____	W.
	<i>Hafe</i> _____	W.
	<i>Lippe</i> _____	W.
	<i>Roor</i> _____	N. E.
<i>Rhine</i> are	<i>Moselle</i> _____	S. W.
	<i>Lahn</i> _____	W.
	<i>Maine</i> _____	W.
	<i>Neckar</i> _____	N.
	<i>Donmil</i> _____	N. W.
	<i>Niers</i> _____	N. W.
<i>Maeße</i> are	<i>Koor</i> _____	N. E.
	<i>Ourt</i> _____	W.
	<i>Sambye</i> _____	W.
	<i>Semoj</i> _____	N.
	<i>Chiers</i> _____	N.
<i>Wiser</i> are	<i>Aller</i> [running W.] } <i>Leine</i>	N. W.
	augmented by } <i>Ocker</i>	N. W.
	<i>Fuld</i> _____	N.
	<i>Imenow</i> _____	N. W.
<i>Elbe</i> are	<i>Havel</i> _____	N.
	<i>Saaldre</i> _____	N.
	<i>Muldaw</i> _____	W.
<i>Oder</i> are	<i>Warta</i> _____	N.
	<i>Bober</i> _____	N. E.
	<i>Westritz</i> _____	S. W.
<i>Nieper</i> are	<i>Dinna</i> _____	N. E.
	<i>Pyripitz</i> or <i>Pripitz</i> _____	
<i>Bogge</i>	} are none considerable:	
<i>Niesser</i>		
<i>Vistul</i> is the <i>Bugge</i> _____		N. tur. W.
<i>Niemen</i> is the <i>Vina</i> _____		W.
<i>Duna</i> are none remarkable.		

N. tur. W.
W.

Five

Branches of the	Ebro are	Siege	Running	S. W.	
		Cinca		S. E.	
		Galliga		S. W.	
		Xalo		N. E.	
	Xucar, are none remarkable.				
	Guadalquivir are	Xenil		W.	
		Guardamena		S. W.	
	Guadiana, are none remarkable				
	Tago are	Zatiz		W.	
		Zozar		S.	
		Guadarran		S.	
		Xaruma		S.	
	Douro are	Tonvois		N. W.	
		Tormes		N. W.	
		Arlanza		S. W.	
		Oglio		S. E.	
	Po are	Adda		S. E.	
		Tisino		S. E.	
		Tanaro { E. turning N. } augmented by		{ Bormida- Stura }	N. E.
		Sesia		S. E.	
	Adige is Baciglione	Dona Baltea		S. E.	
				S.	
	Arno are	Elfa		N. W.	
		Sieve		E. turn. S.	
	Tiber are	Quartitio		W.	
		Nira		S. W.	
	Volturno, its chief Branch is Sabato	Chiane		S. E.	
				W.	

Thus we have transiently run over all the essential parts of the Terraqueous Globe, namely, The Land divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmus, Promontories or Capes : As also the water divided into Oceans, Seas, Gulphs, Straits, Lakes and Rivers : And so much for a General View of the whole Globe. Now followeth ;

e Water.

	S.W.
	S.E.
	S.W.
	N.E.
	W.
	S.W.
	W.
	S.
	S.
	S.
	N.W.
	N.W.
	S.W.
	S.E.
	S.E.
	S.E.
	N.
	N.E.
	S.E.
	S.E.
	S.
	N.W.
	E.turn.S.
	W.
	S.W.
	S.E.
	W.

all the essential parts of the
Land divided into Continents
Provinces or Capes : As also the
Mountains, Straits, Lakes and Rivers
of the whole Globe. Now fol-

PART



P.

Te

IN
Id
be
a
and tha
and Chi

PART II.

Comprehends a
PARTICULAR VIEW,
OF THE
Terraqueous Globe ;
In its Chief Constituent Parts.

IN the former Part of this Treatise, we have given a General Idea of the whole *Terraqueous Globe*, in all its constituent Parts both of *Land* and *Water* : We come now in this place to take a Particular View of the same, in its chief constituent Parts, and that by expressing all the Remarkable *Divisions*, *Subdivisions*, and *Chief Towns* of the whole Earth. Therefore,

D 2

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

Of EUROPE.

The Continent of *Europe* being divided
[Pag. 3.] into VIII. great Parts,

Viz.	Scandinavia	{ Swedeland Denmark- Norway--	Capital Cities are	{ Stockholm Copenhagen. Bergen.
	Moscovia, or Russia —			Moscow.
	France —			Paris.
	Germany —			Vicna.
	Poland —			Cracow.
	Spain —			Madrid.
	Italy —			Rome.
	Turky in Europe. —			Constantinople.
	The chief of the European Isles being	{ Great Britain Ireland —		those of { London. Edenburgh Dublin.

Of all these in their proper Places.

SECT.

. I.

O P E.

pe being divided
great Parts,

Stockholm
Copenhagen.
Bergen.

Moscow.

Paris.

Vienna.

Cracow.

Madrid.

Rome.

Constantinople.

those of { London.
Edenburgh
Dublin.

proper Places.

SECT





I

50

0

70

60

E.

rd

Simulated
b
b

Divide
King

Swide
compr
hends

Donma

New m
hen
vern

Scani
Pro

Concerning Scandinavia.

Situated	{	between	d.	r.	} of Long.	} Its great- est	} Length is about 1020
			23	20			
			64	12			
			54	10			
Situated	{	between	d.	r.	} of Latitu.	} Its great- est	} Breadth is about 840.
			54	10			
			21	06			
			51	06			

Divided into the Kingdoms of { *Sweden*
Denmark } Chief Town { *Stockholm.*
Norway } { *Copenhagen.*
Bergen.

Sweden compre- hends	} Chief Town	Scania	} from S. to N.
		Gotland	
		Swedeland prop.	
		Lapland	
		Finland	
		Ingria	
		Lithonia	
} Riga			
	Nottaborg or		
	Orelca		
			Linden
	Calmar		
	Stockholm		
	Tornia		
		Abo	} from N. to S.
		Nottaborg or	
		Orelca	
		Riga	

Denmark comprehends { The Peninsula of Jutland } Sleswick.
 { The Danish Islands — } Ch. r. { Copenhagen.

No way comprehends the Governments of

Bains	} Town	Idem	} S. to N. E.
Aggerus		Idem	
Burgens		Idem	
Drocthenus		Idem	
Warabys		Idem	

More Particularly,

§. 1. *SWEDELAND.*

Scania contains the Provinces of { *Halland* — } Ch. To. { *Helmflat* — } W. to E.
 { *Blekinge* — } { *Christiansflat* — }
 { *Schonen* — } { *Lunden, Southward,*
Gotland

Concerning Scandinavia.

Gotland contains the Provinces of	Vermelandia	Carolstadt	} N. to S. in the West part. N. to S. in the E. part.
	Dallia	Dalsborge	
	Wellrogoth	Gotsenborge	
	Östrogotbia	Norkeping	
	Smalandia	Calmar	
Sveideland (properly so call'd) contains the Provinces of	Sadermania	Nikeping	} from S. to N.
	Nercia	Orebro	
	Westmania	Arjsten	
	Uplandia	those of Upsal and of Stockholm	
	Geltricia	Grual	
	Dalcarlia	Hidemore	
	Helsingia	Hudswickwalt	
	Medelpandia	Silanger	
	Jenptia	Reslanda	
	Angermannia	Hernofand	
Lapland contains the Provinces of	Uma-Lapmark	Uma	} from S. to N.
	Pitba-Lapmark	Pitba	
	Lula-Lapmark	Lula	
	Tornia-Lapmark	Tornia	
	Kimi-Lapmark	Kimi	
Finland contains the Provinces of	Cajania	Cajaneburgh upon the Ula.	} W. to E. E. to W.
	N. Finland	Biornburge	
	Tavastia	Tavastus	
	Savolaxia	Nylot	
	Kexholmia	Kexholm	
	Carelia	Wiborg	
	Nylandia	Borgo	
	S. Finland	Abo	
Ingria contains the Provinces of	Ingria propria	Oresca, or Nottseborg	} N. to S. W.
	Ingermania	Caporio	
	Solouski	Juanagorod	
Livonia divided into	North	in N. are	} from E. to W. from W. to NE.
	South	Ch	
		in S. are	

D E N-

inavia.

Carolladt } N. to S. in
Dalsborge } the West
Gottenborge } part.
Norkoping } N. to S. in
Calmar } the E. part.

Nikoping ---
Orebro ---
Arfven ---
those of Upsal and
of Stockholm ---
Gruval --- from S.
Hidemore --- to N.
Hadswickwal --
Stilangev ---
Ressund ---
Hernofand ---

Uma ---
Pitha --- from S. to N.
Lula ---
Tornia ---
Kimi ---

Cajaneburgh upon the Ula.
Biornberge ---
Tavallus --- } W. to E.
Nylot ---
Kexholm ---
Wiborg ---
Borgo --- } E. to W.
Abo ---

Orefca, or
Noiteborg --- } N. to S.W.
Caporio ---
Juanagorod ---

Narva --- } from E. to W.
Revel ---
Riga --- } from W. to NE.
Walmert ---

D E N

Concerning Scandinavia.

23

§. 2. DENMARK,

Being divided into { The Peninsula of Jutland.
The Danish Islands.

The Peninsula of Jutland { North Jutland.
comprehends { South Jutland.
D. of Holstein [of which in Lower Saxony].

Jutland divided into	North com- prehends the Dio- cesses of	Aalborg ---	Chief Town	Idem ---	from N. to S.
		Wiborg ---		Idem ---	
		Arhusen ---		Aarhus ---	
		Ripen ---		Idem ---	
South com- prehends the Præfe- ctures of		Haderslev --	Idem ---	Idem ---	from N. to S. upon the Baltic Sea.
		Appenrade --		Idem ---	
		Fionsborge --		Idem ---	
		Gottorpe --		Sleswick ---	
		Tonderen ---		Idem ---	
		Hulum ---		Idem ---	
	Eyderstedt --	Tonningen ---	N. to S. upon the German Sea.		

The chief of the Zealand
Danish Islands { Of which afterwards, when we treat of
are { Funen } Islands.

§. 3. NORWAY,

Being divided into the Government of { Bahus.
Aggerus.
Bergenus.
Dronthemus.
wardus.

Babus

<i>Babus</i> —	Compreh. the Diocesis of	<i>Olsto</i> —	Chief Town	<i>Idem</i> , W. of <i>Vermelandia</i> in <i>Gotland</i> .
<i>Aggrus</i> —		<i>Stavanger</i> —		<i>Idem</i> —
<i>Bergus</i> —		<i>Bergen</i> —		<i>Idem</i> — from S. to N. E. on the Sea-Coast.
<i>Dronthimus</i> —		<i>Nidrosin</i> —		<i>Dronthim</i> —
<i>Wardhus</i> —		only the Prefect. of <i>Wardhus</i> —		<i>Idem</i> —

Finavia.

Idem, W. of *Vermelandia*
in *Gotland*.

Idem —
Idem — from S. to
Dronthem — N. E. on the
Idem — Sea-Coast.

SECT





be
be

Unide

Kagap

Dmiz

Condor

Silvia

Clara

Vingd

SECT. II.

Concerning *Siberia*,

Siberia

 d. °
 between { 48 00 } of Lon. } Its great-
 { 80 10 } } est { Length is about 1340.
 between { 50 10 } of Lat. } { Breadth is about 1250.
 { 71 00 }

Divided into { North upon the *Divina* — } $\frac{2}{3}$ { *S. Michael Arch Angel*.
 { South upon the *Volga* — } $\frac{1}{3}$ { *Idem*.

More Particularly,

North contains many Provinces, but chiefly these,

<i>Kargopol</i> —————	Chief Town	<i>Kargopol</i> —————	}	W. to N. E.
<i>Divina</i> —————		<i>S. Michael Arch-Angel</i> ———		
<i>Condora</i> —————		<i>Vologatovia</i> —————		
<i>Sibiria</i> —————		<i>Tobol</i> —————		
<i>Obdura</i> —————		<i>Berezow</i> —————		
<i>Volga</i> —————		<i>Idem</i> , upon the upper part of the <i>Divina</i> .		

E

South

South contains many Provinces, but chiefly these:

<i>Casan</i> —————	} Chief Town	Idem —————	} from E. to W. upon the <i>Volga</i> .
<i>Mordowitz</i> —————		None remarkable	
<i>Nisi Novogrod</i> —————		Idem —————	} Between the Lake <i>Ilment</i> and <i>Pripus</i> .
<i>Volodimir</i> —————		Idem —————	
<i>Moscow</i> —————		Idem —————	
<i>Novo grad VVeliki</i> —		Idem —————	
<i>Piskow</i> —————		Idem —————	

SECT.

COVIA.

but chiefly these:

able

from E. to W. upon
the *Volga*.

Between the Lake
Ilment and *Pripus*.

SECT.





S.

1-

Situated { bet
bet

North
hends
vern

Middle
hends
vern

South
hends
vern

To the
the
quet

S E C T. III.

Concerning France.

Situated { between { ^{d. n.} 12 10 } of Lon. } Its great- { Length is about 650.
 { between { 26 30 } of Lat. } cit { Breadth is about 540.
 { between { 42 06 } of Lat. }
 { between { 51 10 } of Lat. }

Being divided into Three Classes, viz. { North.
 { Middle.
 { South.

North compre- hends the Go- vernments of	{ Picardy ——— Normandy ——— The Isle of France Champagne ———	{ Amiens, Northward. Rouen ——— Paris ——— Troye ———	{ from W. to E.
Middle compre- hends the Go- vernments of	{ Bretagne ——— Orleanaise ——— Bourgoigne ——— Lionnois ———	{ Rennes ——— Orleans ——— Dyon ——— Lyon ———	{ W. to E.
South compre- hends the Go- vernments of	{ Guin and Gasconne Languedoc ——— Dauphiny ——— Provence ———	{ Bordeaux ——— Toulonse ——— Grenoble ——— Aix ———	{ W. to E.
To these, add the late Con- quests of	{ Lorraine ——— French County ——— Savoy ———	{ Nancy ——— Belcon ——— Chambery ———	{ from N. to S.

Of all these in Order.

§. 1. PICARDY.

Divided into { *Est* [or higher] upon the *Oise* } Ch. T. { *Gaijfe*.
 { *West* [or lower] upon the *Somme* } { *Abbeville*.

But more particularly,

Higher contains the Counties of	{	<i>Tieraflez</i> —	} Chief Town	{	<i>Gaijfe</i> —	} E. to W.
		<i>Vermandois</i> —			<i>S. Quinten</i> —	
		<i>Santere</i> —			<i>Peronne</i> —	
		<i>Amiens</i> —			<i>Amiens</i> —	
Lower contains the Counties of	{	<i>Pais Reconquis</i> —	} Chief Town	{	<i>Calais</i> —	} N. to S.
		<i>Artois</i> —			<i>Idem</i> —	
		<i>Boulogne</i> —			<i>Boulogne</i> —	
		<i>Ponthieu</i> —			<i>Abbeville</i> —	

To Picardy we subjoyn the Arch-Bishoprick of *Cambry*, lying N. of *Peronne*.

§. 2. NORMANDY.

Divided into { *Higher*, towards the East — } Ch. T. { *Rouen*.
 { *Lower*, towards the West — } { *Caen*.

More particularly,

{ Higher contains	{	<i>Pais Caux</i> —	} Chief Town	{	<i>Caudebec</i> —	} N. to S. E.
		<i>Rouen</i> —			<i>Idem</i> —	
		<i>Gisors</i> —			<i>Idem</i> —	
		<i>Evreux</i> —			<i>Idem</i> , S. of <i>Rouen</i> .	
{ Lower contains	{	<i>Contarville</i> —	} Chief Town	{	<i>Caudebec</i> —	} W. to E.
		<i>Caen</i> —			<i>Idem</i> —	
		<i>Alencon</i> —			<i>Idem</i> , S. E. of <i>Caen</i> .	

§. 3. *Ille* Divided

Divided into { North, the *Seine* ————— } Ch. To. { *Soissons.*
 { South, the *Sein* ————— } { *Nîmes.*

North the Seine contains	Lannois	} Chief Town	Laon	} E. to W.
	Siſſonois		Soissons	
	Reimsſes		Beauvais	
	Vexin Francois		} W. to E.	Pointe
	D. of Valois			Senlis
	Iſle of France			Paris
	Brie		} W. to E.	Meaux
South the Seine contains	Havreſois	} Chief Town	Milan	} N. to S.
	Gallenois		Montargis	

Divided into $\left. \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ Highys, on the North} \\ 5 \text{ Lowys, on the South} \end{array} \right\} \text{Ch. To.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rhims.} \\ \text{Troys.} \end{array} \right.$

Higher contains	{	Rhénais	}	Chief Town	{	Rethel	}	N. to
		D. of Rhims				Rhims		S.W.
		High Champagne				Chateau Thierry		
		Châlons				Châlons on the River Marne.		
Lower contains	{	Sens	}		{	Sens	}	W. to E.
		Low Champagne				Trèves		
		Barrois				Langres		

§. 3. *Ile* Divided into { *Higher, Eastward* ————— } Ch. To. { *Rennes.*
 { *Lower, Westward.* ————— } { *Brest.*

More Particularly,

Higher contains the Territo- ries of	Dole	Chief Town	Idem	} E. to W.
	S. Maio		Idem	
	Britaux		Idem	
	Reunes		Idem	
Lower contains	Nantes		Idem	} N. to S.
	St. Pol de Leon		Idem	
	Trignier		Idem	
	Cornouaille		Idem	
	Vannes		Idem	} W. to E.
			Idem	

§. 6. ORLEANOIS.

Divided into { North } upon the River Loir, chief Town { Chartres.
South } { Orleans.
Poitiers.

More Particularly,

North contains	Maine	Chief Town	Mans	} W. to E.
	Perche		Nogent	
	Beauce, or		Chartres	
	[Chartres]		Vendoms	
Middle, or upon the Loir	Vendomois		Angers	} W. to E.
	Angou		Tours	
	Touraine		Blais	
	Blaisois		Orleans	
South contains	Orleanois		Nevers	} W. to E.
	Nivernois		Rochele	
	Aunis		Angoulême	
	Angoumois		Poitiers	
	Poitou		Bourges	
	Berry			

§. 7. BURG.

nce.

idem ——— }
idem ——— } E. to W.
idem ——— }
idem ——— } N. to S.

idem ——— } W. to N. E.
idem ——— }
idem ——— } W. to E.

NOIS.

ef Town { Chartres.
Orleans.
Poitiers.

Muns ——— }
Nogent ——— } W. to E.
Chartres ——— }
Tendoume ——— }

Angers ——— }
Tours ——— } W. to E.
Blois ——— }
Orleans ——— }
Nevers ——— }

Rochelle ——— }
Angoulême ——— } W. to E.
Poitiers ——— }
Bourges ——— }

Concerning France.

31

§. 7. BURGOGNE.

Divided into { Higher, Northward ——— } Ch. To. { Dijon.
Lower, Southward ——— } Bourg.

More Particularly,

Higher, [viz. Burgogne pro-
perly so call'd] contains
the Towns of { Auxerre ——— } W. to S. E.
Semur ——— }
Dijon ——— }
Chalon ——— } N. to S.
Macon ——— }
Autun ——— } N. to S.
Charolles ——— }

Lower [viz. Bré] contains
the Towns of { Bourges ——— } N. to S. E.
Belly ——— }
Trevoux ——— } Westward.

§. 8. LIONNOIS.

Divided into { East ——— } Ch. To. { Lions.
West ——— } Clermont.

More Particularly.

East compre- { Lionnois [properly
hends { so called. }
Bajolois ——— }
Forez ——— }
West compre- { Auxergne { higher }
hends { lower }
Bourbonnois ——— }
March ——— }
Chief Town { Lions ——— } S. to N.
Beaujeu ——— }
Feurs ——— } Westward.
S. Flout ——— } N.
Bourbon [or Moulin] }
Clermont ——— } Westward.

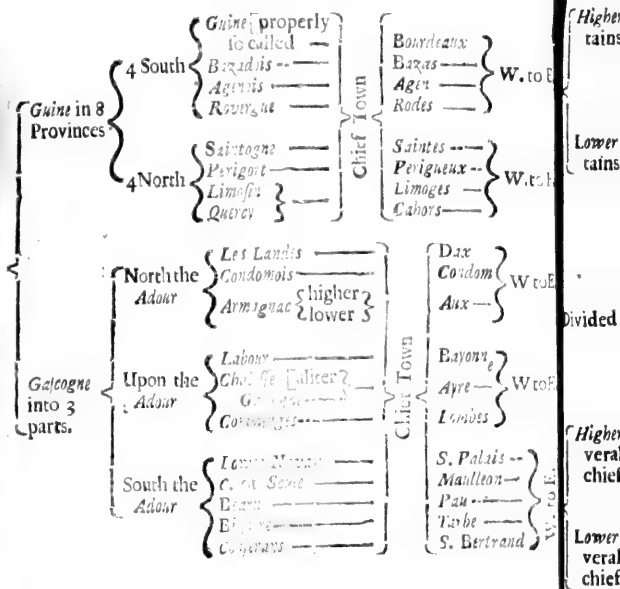
§. 7. BURGOGNE

§. 9. GUINE

§. 9. GUINE and GASCONNE

Divided into { *Guine* [Northward] — } { *Bordeaux*.
 { *Gasconne* [Southward] — } { *Ayze*, viz. the chief of *Gasconne* properly is called.

More Particularly,



rance.

ASCONNE.

bourdeaux.

Ayre, viz. the chief of Gasconne properly is called.

Chief Town

Chief Town
Bordeaux
Bazas
Agen
Rodez
Saintes
Perigueux
Limoges
Cahors

Chief Town
Dax
Caudon
Aux
Bayonne
Aire
Lombes

Chief Town
S. Palais
Maulleon
Pau
Tarbe
S. Bertrand

Concerning France.

33

§. 10. LANGUEDOC.

Divided into { Higher, towards the West — } Ch. To. { Tholouse.
{ Lower, towards the East — } { Nismes.

More Particularly,

Higher contains the { Territories of { Tholouse — } Idem — } W. to E.
{ Territories of { Alby — } Idem — }
{ Territories of { Foix — } Perpignan — } W. to S. E.
{ Territories of { Rouffillon — } Idem — }
Lower contains the { Territories of { Narbonne — } Idem — } W. to E.
{ Counties of { Beziers — } Idem — }
{ Counties of { Nismes — } Idem — }
{ Counties of { Carcassonne — } Mende — } W. to E.
{ Counties of { Givaudan — } Le Puy — }
{ Counties of { Velay — } Viviers — }

§. 11. DAUPHINY.

Divided into { Higher, towards the East — } Ch. To. { Grenoble.
{ Lower, towards the West — } { Vienne.

More Particularly,

Higher contains several Towns, the chief of which are { Grenoble upon the Isere.
{ Gap — } Nigh unto or upon
{ Embrun — } the Durance.
{ Briancon — }
{ Pignerol, S. E. of Briancon,

Lower contains several Towns, the chief of which are { Vienne — } N. to S.
{ Valence — }
{ S. Paul de Tricasten — }
{ Dye, S. E. of Valence.

§. 10. LAN

F

§. 12. PRO-

§. 12. PROVENCE.

Divided into { Higher, Northward ——— } Ch. To. { Sisteron,
 { Middle part ——— } Aix.
 { Lower, Southward ——— } Marseilles.

More Particularly,

{ Higher, whose chief } Sisteron ——— } N. to S. W. up
 Towns are { Forcalquier ——— } on the Nor. of
 { Apt ——— } the Durance.

{ Middle part, whose } Arles ——— }
 chief Towns are { Salon ——— } W. to E.
 { Aix ——— }
 { Riez ——— }
 { Senes ——— }
 { Glandevus ——— }

{ Lower, whose chief } Marseilles ——— } W. to E. nigh unto
 Towns are { Tolon ——— } upon the Sea-Coast.
 { Hyres ——— }
 { Frejus ——— }
 { Grace ——— }
 { Vence ——— }
 { Antibes ——— }

To these Twelve Governments we add the late
 Conquests on the East part of France,

Namely, { Lorraine.
 { French County.
 { Savoy.

LORRAINE.

Divided into { Lorraine properly so called — } Ch. To. { Nancy.
 { Dutchy of Bar [Westward] } Bar le Duc.
 More

ce.

NCE.

Ch. To. { *Sisteron,*
Aix.
Marsilles.

{ N. to S. W. up
on the Nor. of
the *Durance.*

{ W. to E.

{ W. to E. high unto
upon the Sea-Coast.

ts we add the late
art of *France,*

unty.

E.

{ Ch. To. { *Nancy.*
Bar le Duc.
More

Concerning France.

35

More Particularly,

Lorraine properly so called	{ <i>Nancy</i> towards the middle.
D. of Barr ———	<i>Bar le Duc</i> , Westward.
Principality of <i>Phaltzbourg</i>	<i>Idem</i> , Eastward.
The Territo. of { <i>Toul</i> ———	} S. to N.
{ <i>Metz</i> ———	
{ <i>Verdun</i> ———	
The Coun- ties of {	<i>Idem</i> , 15 miles W. of <i>Verdun</i> .
	<i>Idem</i> ———
	<i>Idem</i> ——— { N. to S. upon the
	<i>Idem</i> ——— { E. part of <i>Lorraine</i> .
	<i>Idem</i> ———
	<i>Idem</i> , 18 miles S. E. of <i>Toul</i> .

FRENCH COUNTRY.

Divided into { *Higher*, Northward ——— } chi. To. { *Mombeliart*
 { *Middle* part ——— } { *Belfanfon*.
 { *Lower*, Southward ——— } { *Salins*.

More Particularly,

Higher, its chief Towns are { *Mombeliart* ——— } E. to W.
 { *Vesoul* ——— }
Middle, its chief Towns are { *Belfanfon* } E. to W. upon the *Doux*.
 { *Dole* — }
Lower, its chief Towns are { *Salins* ——— } N. to S.
 { *S. Claude* — }

\$ 2

E. AVOT.

S A V O I R.

Divided into 4 parts; } *Iser* ——— }
 viz. these adjacent } *Arc* ——— } Chief Town } *Chambéry.*
 to the Rivers } *Seran* ——— } } *S. Jean.*
 } *Arve* ——— } } *Rumilly.*
 } } } *La Roche.*

More Particularly,

Here are the Towns of { *S. Maurice*
Monfiers
Beaufort
Conflans
M. Melian
Chambéry, } from E. to W.

Nigh unto or } Arc are the Towns of { *S. Michael*
 upon the } } *S. Jean* } from E. to W.

Seran are the Towns of { *Rumilly*
Annacy } from S. to N.

Arve are the Towns of { *Salanches*
Cluse
Bonne Ville
La Roche } from E. to W.

SECT.

nce.

ef Town {
Chambery.
S. Jean.
Rumilly.
La Roche.

Maurice }
onstiers }
aufort } from E. to W.
ustans }
Melian }
amberv, }

Michat }
Jean } from E. to W.

umilly }
anacy } from S. to N.

lanches }
se } from E. to W.
yenne Ville }
Roche }

SECT.





Situated { between
between

Be

North com-
prehends

Middle
compre-
hends

South com-
prehends

S E C T. IV.
Concerning Germany.

Situated { between { $\begin{matrix} d. & m. \\ 24 & 10 \\ 37 & 12 \\ 45 & 30 \\ 54 & 30 \end{matrix}$ } of Long. } Its great- Length is about 540.
between { of Latitu. } est { Breadth is about 510.

Being divided into three Classes, viz. { North.
Middle.
South.

North com- prehends	{	Circulus Belgicus ———	}	are {	Amsterdam	}	W. to E.
		Circulus westphalicus ———			Bruxellis		
		Circulus Saxonie inferioris ———			Munster ———		
		Circulus Saxonie superioris ———			Hamburg ———		
Middle com- prehends	{	Circulus Rheni inferioris ———	}	Chief To	Heidelberg	}	W. to E.
		Circulus Rheni superioris ———			Francfort		
		Circulus Franconicus ———			Nuremberge		
South com- prehends	{	Circulus Suevicus ———	}	are {	Ausburg ———	}	W. to E.
		Circulus Bavaricus ———			Munich ———		
		Circulus Austriacus ———			Vienna ———		

Of all these in Order.

§. 1. *Circulus Belgicus.*

Divided into { North, viz. *Holland* ——— } Ch. To. { *Amsterdam.*
 { South, viz. *Flanders* ——— } { *Bruxelles.*

More Particularly,

Holland into Seven Provinces.

4 towards the South	{	<i>Holland</i> properly	{	Chief Town	{	<i>Amsterdam.</i>
		to called ———				<i>Midteburgh.</i>
3 towards the North	{	<i>Zeland</i> ———	{	Chief Town	{	<i>Idem.</i>
		<i>Drecht</i> ———				<i>Zutphen</i>
		<i>Zutphen</i> , and a part of <i>Gelderland</i>				<i>Deventer.</i>
		<i>Over Iffel</i> ———				<i>Leuarden.</i>
	{	<i>Friesland</i> ———	{	Chief Town	{	<i>Idem.</i>
		<i>Groningen</i> ———				

Flanders into Ten Provinces.

4 Dutchies of	{	<i>Gelderland</i> ———	{	Chief Town	{	<i>Gelders.</i>
		<i>Brabant</i> ———				<i>Bruxelles.</i>
		<i>Luxembourg</i> ———				<i>Idem.</i>
		<i>Limbourg</i> ———				<i>Idem.</i>
4 Counties of	{	<i>Flanders</i> properly	{	Chief Town	{	<i>Bruges.</i>
		to called ———				<i>Arras.</i>
		<i>Artesia</i> ———				<i>Mons.</i>
		<i>Hannonia</i> ———				<i>Idem.</i>
	{	<i>Namur</i> ———	{	Chief Town	{	<i>Antwerp</i>
						<i>Idem.</i>
		The Marquisate of the Empire				
		The Seignory of <i>Malines</i> ———				

Flanders [properly so call'd] and *Brabant* being the Two largest of these Seventeen Provinces, we shall more narrowly consider them by mentioning all the most remarkable Towns contain'd in each of them. Therefore,

Flanders

any.

cus.

Ch. To. { Amsterdam.
Bruxelles.

nces.

sterdam.
dieburgh.
em.

ephen

venter.
uarden.
em.

vinces.

elders.
ruzelles.
dem.
dem.

ruzes.
vras.
mons.
dem.

Antwerp

dem.

ant being the Two largest of
e narrowly consider them
Towns contain'd in each of
Holland







la. 1000

Brup. 1000

East

West

Concerning Germany.

39

Flanders divided into { East.
West.

East contains {
Dendermonde ——— } Upon the Dendre, from
Alost ——— } N. to S.
Ninoven ——— }
Gramont ——— }
Ghent ——— } Upon the } all found from
Oudenarde ——— } Scheld. } N. to S.W.
Tournay ——— } Upon the }
St. Amand ——— } Scarpe. }
Doway ——— }
Deynse ——— } Nigh unto or upon the
Courtray ——— } Lys, all found from N.
Armenthiers ——— } to S.W.
Lille ——— }

West contains {
Graveling ——— }
Dunkirk ——— } 5 remarkable Ports from
Neuport ——— } S. to N. E.
Ostend ——— }
Sluys ——— }
Bruges ——— }
Axel ——— } found from W. to E.
Hullst ——— }
Rupelmond upon the Scheld, 5 miles S. of Antwerp.
Furnes ——— }
Dixmude ——— } found from W. to E.
Thielt ——— }
Berge S. Winoc ——— } from W. to E.
Ypres ——— }
Cassel, farthest South.

Brabant

Concerning Germany.

Brahant divided into $\begin{cases} \text{North.} \\ \text{South.} \end{cases}$

North contains $\begin{cases} \text{Bosleduc} \\ \text{Breda} \\ \text{Steenbergen} \\ \text{Bergenopzoom} \\ \text{Antwerp upon the Scheld.} \\ \text{Mechlin upon the Dender.} \end{cases}$ found from E. to W.

South contains $\begin{cases} \text{Aersjebot} \\ \text{Sichem} \\ \text{Diest} \\ \text{Brussels} \\ \text{Louvain} \\ \text{Tilmont} \\ \text{Fudoigne about 12 miles S. E. of Louvain.} \\ \text{Gemblours} \\ \text{Genape} \\ \text{Nivelle} \end{cases}$ Upon the Demer from W. to E.
found from W. to E.
found from E. to W.

§. 2. Circulus Westphalicus.

Divided into $\begin{cases} \text{North East, between the Weser and Elm} \\ \text{Middle, between the Elm and the Rhine} \\ \text{South West, between the Rhine and Cir. Belg.} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \text{To} \\ \text{Ch.} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \text{Osnaburg} \\ \text{Munster.} \\ \text{Cologne} \end{cases}$

More Particularly,

North East comprehends $\begin{cases} \text{The County of} \\ \text{The Principality of Minden.} \\ \text{The County of} \\ \text{The Bishoprick of} \\ \text{The County of} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \text{Oldenburge} \\ \text{Hoya} \\ \text{Diepholt} \\ \text{Schomberg} \\ \text{Emden cr} \\ \text{E. Frisland} \\ \text{Linge} \\ \text{Osnaburg} \\ \text{Turkenburge} \\ \text{Ravenperge} \end{cases}$ Chief Town $\begin{cases} \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \end{cases}$ are $\begin{cases} \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \end{cases}$ On the Weser from N. to S. Nigh unto or upon the Elm from N. to S. E. Middle

South West compre- hends	{	The Arch-Bishop. of Cologne	}	Idem	{	E. to W.
		The Bishoprick of Liège —		Idem		N. to S.
		The succession of Cleves —		Idem		
		the Dutchies of Juliers —		Idem		

§. 3. *Circulus Saxonia Inferioris:*

Divided into { North _____ } Chief Town { Hamburge.
 Middle _____ } Lanenbuge.
 South _____ } Magdeburg.

More Particularly,

North the D of	{	Holslein com- prehending the D. of	{	Ditmarsh Holslein prop. Stormaria Wageland --	{	Meldorp -- Kiil Geuckstat Lubeck are those of	{	Laxenburg Wismar	{	From W. to E.
		Laxenburg Mecklenburg								
Middle the D. of	{	Bremen Ferd. n	{	Chief To.	{	are those of	{	Bremen Ferdan Lwenburg	{	W. to E.
		Lwenburg								
South	{	Hildesham. a Bishoprick -- Brunswick a Duchy Halberstat a Bishoprick Magdebourg an Arch-Bisho.	{		{	Is that of Hildesham -- isrunwick & a nienbottle Is that of Halberstat Is that of Magdebourg	{		{	W. to E.

Besides

Concerning Germany.

Besides these are,

The D. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hanover} \\ \text{Gruppenbagen} \\ \text{Gottingen} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem, 16 m. N. W.} \\ \text{Idem, 37 m. S.} \\ \text{Idem, 14 m. S. of Gruppenbagen.} \end{array} \right\}$ of Hildesheim.

The C. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Reinheim} \\ \text{Weringen} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Blackenberge 10 m.} \\ \text{Eibingeroda 12 m.} \end{array} \right\}$ S. W. of Halberstadt.

§. 4. Circulus Saxonia superioris.

Divided into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{South} \\ \text{North} \end{array} \right\}$ Ch. To $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Wittenberge} \\ \text{Stettin.} \end{array} \right\}$

More Particularly.

South contains the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{D. of Saxony, properly} \\ \text{so called} \\ \text{Marq. of Misnia} \\ \text{Landgr. of Thuring} \end{array} \right\}$ Ch. To $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Wittenberge} \\ \text{Dresden} \\ \text{Erfurt, Westward.} \end{array} \right\}$ N. to S.

North contains the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Brand-} \\ \text{burge} \\ \text{Pomerania} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Almark, Westw.} \\ \text{Middlemark} \\ \text{Newmark, Eastw.} \\ \text{Ducal, Eastw.} \\ \text{Royal, Westw.} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Stendal} \\ \text{Berlin} \\ \text{Custrin} \\ \text{Camin} \\ \text{Stettin} \end{array} \right\}$ Berlin to N.

Besides these, are many little Princes of the House of Saxony scattered up and down (or nigh unto) the Landgrave of Thuring, particularly these following;

The Princip. of Anhalt [South to Magdeburge] chief To. Bernburge.

The D. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weimar} \\ \text{Gotha} \\ \text{Eisenach} \\ \text{Schwarzenberge} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem, 13 mil. E.} \\ \text{Idem, 14 miles W.} \\ \text{Idem, 26 miles W.} \\ \text{Idem, 24 miles S.} \end{array} \right\}$ of Erfurt.

The E. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bielefelden} \\ \text{Mansfield} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem, 20 mil. N.E.} \\ \text{Idem, 55 m. S.W.} \end{array} \right\}$ of Wittenberge.

The Bishoprick of Hall $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem, 36 m. S. W.} \end{array} \right\}$

§. 5. Cir.

§. 5. *Circulus Rheni Inferioris.*

Divided into { East ————— } Ch. T. { *Hädelberge.*
West ————— } *Trins.*

More Particularly

It comprehends	{	The Palat. of the <i>Rhine</i>	Chief Town	<i>Hädelberge</i> upon the <i>Neckar.</i>
		Arch-Bishop- { <i>Triers</i> --		Idem upon the <i>Moselle.</i>
		rick of { <i>Mentz</i> --		Idem upon the <i>Rhine.</i>
		Bishoprick of <i>VVorms</i> --		Idem upon the <i>Rhine.</i>
		D. of <i>Simmeren</i> --		Idem 33 m. W. of <i>Mentz.</i>
		<i>Rhingrave</i> --		<i>Kirn</i> 15 m. S. of <i>Simmeren.</i>
{	Countries of	<i>Meurs</i> --	Chief Town	Idem 23 m. S.E. of <i>Cleves</i> in <i>Wesp.</i>
		<i>Sponheim</i> --		<i>Creutznach</i> 20 m. S.W. of <i>Mentz.</i>
		<i>Veldeutz</i> --		Idem 17 m. N.E. of <i>Triers.</i>
		<i>Lyningen</i> --		Idem 12 m. S. W. of <i>VVorms.</i>

§. 6. *Circulus Rheni Superioris.*

Divided into { North ————— } Ch. To. { *Cassel.*
South ————— } *Frankfort.*

More Particularly,

It contains	{	D. of <i>Zueybruck</i> , or	Chief Town	Idem, 44 m. all W. of <i>VVorms.</i>
		<i>Dux Ponts</i> --		<i>Cassel</i> farthest North.
		Landtgr. { <i>Hesse Cassel</i> --		Idem betw. the <i>Rhine</i> and <i>Maine.</i>
		of { <i>Darmstadt</i> --		Idem upon the <i>Main.</i>
		Territories of <i>Frankfort</i>		Idem } from N. to S. on the W. of
		<i>Waldick</i> --		Idem } the Landtgr. <i>Hesse Cassel.</i>
		<i>Soins</i> --		Idem
		<i>Hessenburg</i> --		Idem } from W. to S.E. on the
		Countries of { <i>Nassau</i> --		Idem } North of the <i>Rhine.</i>
		<i>Catzentubogen</i> --		Idem
<i>Hanaw</i> --				
<i>Erpach</i> --				

§. 5. Cir-

G 2

§. 7. Cir-

§. 7. *Circulus Franconicus.*

Divided into { South ————— } Ch. To. { *Nurenburge.*
 { North ————— } { *Coburge.*

More particularly,

It contains { The Territ. of *Nurenburge* } { Idem on a branch of the *Main.*
 { Marq. of { *Onspach* ————— } { Idem, 23 m. W. of *Nurenburge.*
 { { *Culmbach* ————— } { Idem }
 { { *Bamberge* ————— } { Idem } from E. to W.
 { Bishopr. of { *VVitzburge* ————— } { Idem }
 { { *Aichstat* ————— } { Idem 34 m. S. of *Nurenburge.*

Besides these are

The State of the great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, chief Town
Margentum, 57 Miles W. of *Nurenburge*.

As also several Counties, but chiefly those of

Ruinseck ————— } { Idem ————— } from N. to S. in the W.
Wurthim ————— } { Idem ————— } { part of this Circle.
Holach ————— } { *Ovingen* ————— } { Idem 12 m. W. of the Bishoprick of *Aichstat*
Papenbeim ————— } { Idem 32 m. N. W. of *Nurenburge.*
Schwartzenburge ————— } { Idem 23 m. S. W. of *Bamberge.*
Castel ————— }

§. 8, *Cir*

Concerning Germany.

45

§. 8. *Circulus Suevicus.*

Divided into { East ————— } Ch. To. { *Ausburg.*
West ————— } *Stugart.*

More Particularly,

Swabia comprehends the	Chief Town	D. of <i>Wittenberge</i> —	are { <i>Stugart</i> — } Nigh or upon the
		Bishopr. of { <i>Constance</i> —	{ <i>Tubingen</i> — } <i>Neckar.</i>
		Idem upon the <i>Lake Constance.</i>	
		Idem upon the <i>Lech.</i>	
		Idem 38 m. W. from <i>Stugart.</i>	
		Idem 10 m. W. from <i>Ausburg.</i>	
		<i>Offenbuge</i> 20 m. S. from <i>Baden.</i>	
		Idem 36 m. N. W. from <i>Constance.</i>	
		Idem 15 m. S. from <i>Tubingen.</i>	
		Idem 38 m. N. W. from <i>Ausburg.</i>	
		Count of { <i>Reckberg</i> —	<i>Gemund</i> 43 m. W. from <i>Otting.</i>
		{ <i>Konigsack</i> —	Idem 18 m. N. from <i>Constance.</i>
		{ <i>Walburg</i> —	Idem, or <i>Waldsee</i> , 30 m. N. E. fr. <i>Consta.</i>
		Baron. of { <i>Limpurg</i> —	Idem 37 m. W. from <i>Otting.</i>
		{ <i>Jullingen</i> —	Idem 28 m. S. E. from <i>Stugart.</i>
		Territ. of { <i>Fuggers</i> —	<i>Babenhausen</i> 30 m. S. W. from <i>Ausburg.</i>
		{ <i>Ulm</i> —	Idem 38 m. W. from <i>Ausburg.</i>
		Abacy of <i>Kempen</i> —	Idem 50 m. S. W. from <i>Ausburg.</i>

To the Circle of *Swabia* we add *Alsatia*; chief T. is *Strasburg*.

Its divided into { *Higher*, Southward.
Lower, Northward.

Higher contains the Towns of { *Freiburge* — } From E. to W.
{ *Brisach* — }
{ *Colmar* — }

Lower contains the Towns of { *Strasburg* — } S. to N.
{ *Hagenov* — }
{ *Zabern*, Westward.

§. 9. *Cir-*

Concerning Germany.

§. 9. *Circulus Bavaricus.*

Divided into { North ——— } Ch. To. { *Leutchenberge.*
 { South ——— } { *Manick or Munchen.*

More Particularly,

North contains *Nortgow*, or the Palatinate of *Bavaria*,

Comprehending { Landgr. of *Leutchenberge* } Idem }
 { Territor. of { *Sultzbach* } Idem } N. to S.W.
 { Abacy of *Walthausen* } Idem }
 { County of *Chambe* } Chief Town { Idem } N. to S.

South contains { D. and Elect. } Higher, Southw. } *Manick or Munchen.*
 { of *Bavaria* } Lower, Northw. } *Ratisbonne or Regens.*
 { Arch-Bishoprick of *Salzburg* } Idem, Southward.

Besides these are several other Dominions, as particularly

{ The Dutchy of *Neuburge*, [Ch. T. Idem] 10 miles S. of the
 Bishoprick of *Aichlat* in *Franconia*.
 { The Bishopr. of { *Passau* } Ch. To. { Idem 68 m. E. of *Ratisbonne*.
 { *Freisingen* } Idem 10 m. N. of *Manick*.

§. 10. *Cir-*

Concerning Germany.

47

§. 10. Circulus Austriacum.

Divided into { Lower, Eastward ——— } Ch. To. { Vienna.
 { Higher, Westward ——— } { Inspruck.

More Particularly,

Lower contains	{	Arch-D. of Austria	{	East	{	Vienna	{	Vienna, chief of the		
				West		Lintz		whole.		
				Stiria		{ higher, W. ---		Judenbuge	{	Judenbuge
				lower, E. ---		Gratz		from		
				Carinthia		{ higher, W. ---		Villach		N. to
lower, E. ---	Clagenfurt	S.								
D. of	{	Carniola	{	higher, N. ---	{	Laubach	{	Laubach —		
				lower, S. ---		Loos				

Higher contains { County of Tyrol ——— } Inspruck ——— } from N. to S.
 { Lithopr. of Brixen } Idem ——— }

Besides these are some other petty Sovereignties, especially these two following ;

The D. of { Goritia ——— } in Carniola { 40 miles W. } of Laubach.
 { Cilley ——— } { 36 miles E. }

Under this Circle is ordinarily comprehended Bohemia, containing

The K. of Bohemia prop. so call'd	{	Lusatia	{	Prague	{	Soraw	{	Pantzen	
				higher, Northward —		Pantzen		{	S. to N.
				lower, Southward —		Wesskirch			Olmütz
				Moravia		{ Eastern ———			Troppaw
D. of Silesia	{	{	higher, Southward	{	lower, Northward	{			

§. 10. Cir-

After

After the 10 Circles of *Germany*, followeth *Switzerland*, comprehending 13 Cantons, viz.

Zurich.	Switz.	Glaris.	Soleurn.
Bern.	Underwald.	Basl.	Schaffhouse.
Lucern.	Zug.	Friburge	Apenzel.
Uri.			

These 13 Cantons are set down according to the Votes in the General Diets: Each of them hath a Capital City of its own name except

Uri and } whose ch. T. is } Altorf.
Underwald } Stanz.

They may be easily found by reducing them }
to these Three Classes, viz. }
West. Middle.
East.

West comprehends { Basl. —————
Soleurn —————
Bern —————
Friburge ————— } from N. to S.

Middle comprehends { Schaffhouse —————
Zurich —————
Zug —————
Lucern —————
Switz —————
Underwald —————
Zuri ————— } from N. to S.

East comprehends { Apenzel —————
Glaris ————— } from N. to S.

The chief Confederates of the } Grisons, ch. T. Coire } W. of } County of Tirol.
Switzers are the } City of Geneva. } the } Lake of Geneva.

many.

Switzerland, comp

is. *Soleura;*
Schaffhouse.
is. *Apenzel.*

ing to the Votes in the
Capital City of its own name

is { *Altorf.*
Stant.

luding them { *West.*
Middle.
East.

} from N. to S.

} from N. to S.

} from N. to S.

W. of { *County of Tirol.*
the { *Lake of Geneva.*

SECT





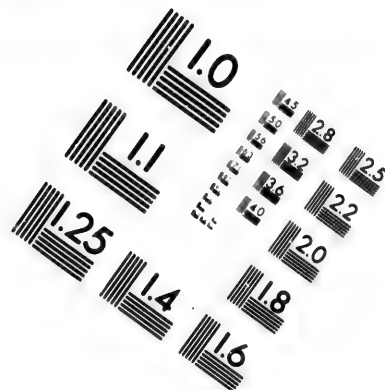
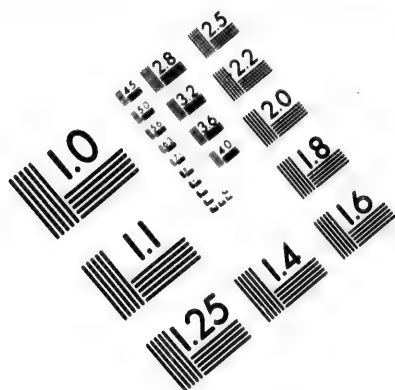
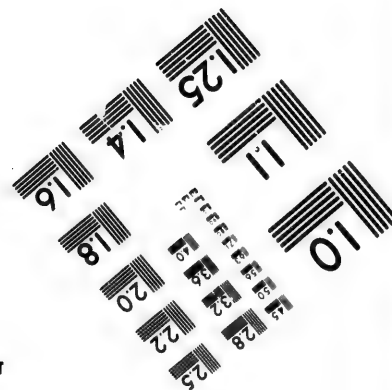
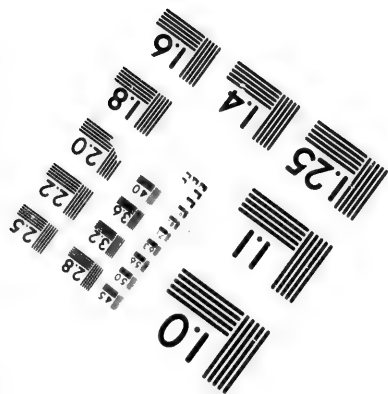
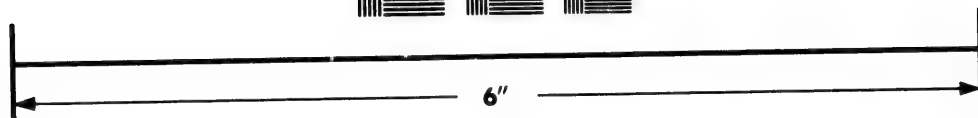
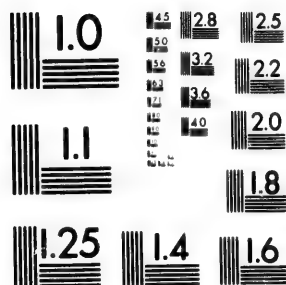


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1983

Situated } betw
} betw

Be

East Class
prehend

Middle Class
compreh

West Class
prehend

SECT. V.

Concerning Poland.

Situated { between { ^{d.} 34 { ^{r.} 30 } of Long. } Its great- { Length is about 760.
 { between { 53 { 30 } of Long. } est { Breadth is about 600.
 { between { 48 { 00 } of Latitu. }
 { between { 58 { 20 } of Latitu. }

Being divided into three Classes, viz. { East.
 { Middle.
 { West.

East Class com- prehends	{ Lithuania --- Volinia --- Podolia ---	{ Vilna --- Kion --- Camenick ---	{ N. to S.
Middle Class comprehends	{ Cuyland --- Samogitia --- Polania --- Little Russia ---	{ Mittaw --- Rosinit --- Bietoko --- Lembergo ---	{ N. to S.
West Class com- prehends	{ Prussia --- VVarsovia --- Polonia propria ---	{ Dantzick --- Idem --- Cracovia ---	{ N. to S.

Of all these in Order.

§. 1. *Lithuania*, a Dukedom.

Contains the	Palatinate of	Troki	Idem	} W. to E.	Contains th
		Vilna	Idem		
		Braslawen	Braslaw		
		Pilockien	Pilock	} W. to E.	
		VVitepskien	VVitepsk		
		Novogrodek	Idem		
		Masbien	Minsk	} W. to E.	
	D. of Sluck	Mscislawen	Mscislaw		
			Idem		
			Idem		
Territory of	{	Rohaczow	Idem	} Southward	Contains th
		Raczica	Idem		

§. 2. *Volinia*, a Province.

Contains the	{	Palatinate of Luck, W.	} Ch. To.	{	} W. to E.	Contains th
		Territory of Kiow, E.				

§. 3. *Podolia*, a Province.

Contains the	Palatinate of	{	} Ch. To.	{	} W. to E.	Contains th

§. 4. *Curland*, a Dukedom.

Contains	{	D. of Curland	} Ch. To.	{	} W. to E.	S

nd.

kedom.

m ——— }
m ——— } W. to E.
flaw ——— }
ocke ——— }
itepsk ——— }
m ——— }
mski ——— } W. to E.
ci (law ——— }
m ——— } W. to E.
m ——— }
m ——— } Southward

vince.

h. To. { Idem } W. to E.
{ Idem }

vince.

h. To. { Idem } W. to E.
{ Idem }

kedom.

Goldingen ——— } W. to E.
Mittaw ——— }

Concerning Poland.

51

§. 5. Samogitia, a Dukedom.

Contains the Territ. of { Rosinne ——— } Idem ——— }
{ Midnick ——— } Ch. To. { Idem ——— } S. to N.
{ Schwunden ——— } Idem ——— }

§. 6. Polaquia, a Province.

Contains the Palatinate of { Brzesski ——— } Ch. To. { Brzest ——— } S. to N.
{ Bielskien ——— } { Bielski ——— }

§. 7. Little Russia, a Province.

Contains the Palatinate of { Chelm ——— } Idem ——— }
{ Belz ——— } Ch. Town { Idem ——— } N. to S.
{ Lemberg ——— } Ch. Town { Idem, or Lwow, or Leopoldis ——— }

§. 8. Prussia, a Province.

Divided into { Royal, Westward } Ch. To. { Danzig ——— } W. to E.
{ Ducal, Eastward } { Koninsberg ——— }

§. 9. Warsovia, a Province not divided.

Its chief Town is Warsaw, upon the Wajsa.

§. 5. S.

H 2

§. 10. P.

§. 10. *Polonia*, properly so called.

Divided into { *Lower*, Northward.
 { *Upper*, Southward.

{ <i>Lower</i> contains the	{ Palat. of	<i>Pozna</i> —	{ Chief Town	<i>Idem</i> —	{ <i>W.</i> to <i>N. E.</i>
		<i>Kalisz</i> —		<i>Idem</i> —	
		<i>Debrizin</i> —		<i>Idem</i> —	
		<i>Plock</i> —		<i>Idem</i> —	{ <i>W.</i> to <i>E.</i>
		<i>Siradia</i> —		<i>Idem</i> —	
{ <i>Upper</i> contains the Pa-	{ Provin. of <i>Cujava</i> —	<i>Lancicia</i> —	{ Chief Town	<i>Idem</i> —	
		<i>Rava</i> —		<i>Idem</i> —	{ <i>N.</i> to <i>S.</i> on
		<i>Lublin</i> —		<i>Idem</i> —	
		<i>Sandomirz</i> —		<i>Idem</i> —	
		<i>Cracovia</i> —		<i>Idem</i> —	{ the <i>Wistla</i>

SECT.

o called.

dem — }
dem — } W. to N. E.
dem — }
loczko — }
dem — }
dem — } W. to E.
dem — }
dem — }
Wladislaw N. Of Lancie.
dem — }
andomira — } N. to S. on
racow — } the Wiff.

SECT.







between
between

being div

1. Clafs com
hends

2. Clafs com
hends

3. Clafs com
hends

SECT. VI.
Concerning Spain.

between $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d. \quad " \\ 08 \quad 05 \\ 21 \quad 30 \end{array} \right\}$ of Lon. } Its great- Length is about 620.
between $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 36 \quad 15 \\ 44 \quad 30 \end{array} \right\}$ of Lat. } est Breadth is about 480.

It being divided into 3 Classes, viz. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. Towards the N. and W. Ocean. \\ 2. Towards the Mediterran. Sea. \\ 3. Towards the middle part. \end{array} \right.$

1. Class compre-	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Biscay \\ Asturias \\ Galicia \\ Portugal \\ Andalusia \end{array} \right\}$	Chief Town	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Bilbo, or Bilbao \\ Oviedo \\ Compostella \\ Lisbon \\ Sevilla \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E. to W. \\ N. to S. \end{array} \right.$
2. Class compre-	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Grenada \\ Murcia \\ Valencia \\ Catalonia \end{array} \right\}$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Idem \\ Idem \\ Idem \\ Barcelona \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} W. to E. \end{array} \right.$
3. Class compre-	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Arragon \\ Navarre \\ Old Castile \\ New Castile \\ Leon \end{array} \right\}$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Caragoca \\ Pamplona \\ Burgo \\ Madrid \\ Idem, S. of Asturia. \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E. to N. W. \\ N. to S. \end{array} \right.$

Of all these in Order.

§. 1. Biscay,

Contains { *Ipsico* ————— } Ch. To. { *Trolofs* ————— } E. to W.
 { *Bijay* properly so called } { *Bi ba* ————— }
 { *Alava* ————— } { *Vitoria*, Southward.

Contains { *Astoria de Oviedo* — } Ch. To. { *Oviedo, Westward*
 { *Astoria de Santillana* — } { *Santillana, Eastward*

Contains the	{	Arch-bishopr. of <i>Composella</i>	{	Idem	} S.W. to N.E.
		Bishopr. of { <i>Afonondo</i> —		Idem	
		<i>Lago</i> —		Idem	
		<i>Oreja</i> —		Idem	
		Territory of <i>Tay</i> —		Idem	
			Chief Town		
					upon the <i>Minho</i> .

Contains	{	The Provi. of	{	Entre Minho Douro—	{	Braga—	} W. to F.
				Tras-os-Montes —		Miranda	
				Beira —		Cimbra	
				Extrema da —		Lisbon—	
				Entre Tago Guadiana		Evora—	} N. to S.
	{	The Kingdom of	{	Algarve—	{	Tavira—	

5. 5. Ano

Concerning Spain.

55

§. 5. *Andalusia*, a Province.

Contains the	Bishoprick of <i>Juen</i> —	Chief Town	Idem	E. to S. W. upon the <i>Guadalquivir</i> or nigh to it.
	Arch-bishopr. of <i>Sevilla</i> —		Idem	
	Bishoprick of <i>Cadiz</i> —		Idem	
	D. of <i>Medina Sidonia</i> —		Idem, Southward.	

§. 6. *Granada*, a Kingdom.

Chief Town	Contains the	Bishoprick of <i>Almeria</i> —	Chief Town	Idem, Southward upon the (Sea Coast).
		Arch-Bishoprick of <i>Granada</i> —		Idem
		Bishoprick of <i>Malaga</i> —		Idem
				Idem

§. 7. *Murcia*, a Province.

Contains	<i>Murcia</i> properly so call'd —	To	<i>Murcia</i> —	E. to W. (Sea Coast)
	Territ. of <i>Lorca</i> —		Idem —	

§. 8. *Valencia*, a Kingdom.

Contains the Provinces of	<i>Millares</i> —	Ch. To	<i>Villa Hermosa</i> —	N. to S.
	<i>Xucar</i> —		<i>Valencia</i> —	

§. 5. *An-*

§. 9. *Ca-*

§. 9. Catalonia, a Province.

Contains the Territ. of	<i>Phigerea</i> ———	Chief Town	<i>Idem</i> ———	N. E. to S. W. upon the <i>Ebro</i> .
	<i>La sea d' Urgel</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	
	<i>Balaguer</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	
	<i>Lerida</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	
	<i>Tortosa</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	E. to W. nigh unto or upon the Sea coast.
	<i>Girona</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	
	<i>Barcelona</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	
	<i>Villa Franca de Panades</i> ———		<i>Villa Franca</i> ———	
	<i>Terragona</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	

§. 10. Arragon, a Kingdom.

Contains the	Bishopricks of	<i>Jaca</i> ———	Chief To.	<i>Idem</i> ———	N. W. to S. E.
		<i>Huesca</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	
		<i>Balbastro</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	
	Arch-Bishopr. of <i>Saragosa</i> or <i>Caragoca</i> ———			<i>Idem</i> ———	Idem, upon the <i>Ebro</i> .
				<i>Idem</i> ———	
	Bishopricks of	<i>Tarazona</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	N. to S.
		<i>Albarazin</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	
		<i>Tiruel</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	
				<i>Idem</i> ———	

§. 11. Navarr, a Kingdom.

Contains the Major ships of	<i>Pampelona</i> ———	Chief Town	<i>Idem</i> ———	N. to S.
	<i>Olita</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	
	<i>Tudila</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	
	<i>Ellella</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	W. to E.
	<i>Sanguessa</i> ———		<i>Idem</i> ———	

§. 12. Old

§. 12. Old Castile, a Province.

Contains the Territories of

Burgos	Chief Town	Idem	W. to S. E.
Rioja		Logronno	
Calahorra		Idem	
Soria		Idem	E. to W. on the Douro.
Osma		Idem	
Valladolid		Idem	
Segovia		Idem	Idem, 55 m S.E. of Vall.
Avila	Idem	Idem, 63 m. S. S. Valladolid.	

§. 13. New Castile, comprehending *Extrema Dura*.

Being divided into

North, the Tago.
Middle, between the Tago and Guadiana.
South of Guadiana.

North contains the Towns of

Coria	W. to E.
Placencia	
Toledo	
Madrid	All 3 N. E. of Toledo
Alcala de Henares	
Guadalaxara	

Middle contains the Towns of

Alcantara upon the Tago.
Merida upon the Guadiana.
Truxillo, 35 miles N. E. of Merida.
Caspe upon the Xucar.

South contains the Towns of

Badajoz	From W. to E.
Elvas	
Ciudad Real	
Alcala	

§. 14. *Leon*, a Province.

Being di-
vided
into { North } the *Douro*
 { South }

Ch. T. in
N. are { *Palencia* — } E. to S. W.
 { *Toro* — } on the *Dou*
 { *Zamora* — }
 { *Leon* — } N. to S. W.
 { *Albarga* — }

Ch. T. in
S. are { *Salamanca* — } N. to S. E.
 { *Alva* — }
 { *Ciudad Rodrigo*, S. W. }
 (*Salamanca*)

S E C T

e.

a- } E. to S. W.
a- } on the Day
a- } N. to S. W.

anea } N. to S. E.
ad Rodrigo, S. W.
(Salamanca)

SECT





$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{betw.} \\ \text{betw.} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array}$

Being

The *Upper* Co
Lombardy] con
 tains the

The *Middle*
 contains the

The *Lower* co
 tains the

SECT. VII. Concerning Italy.

Miles.
 d. "
 betw. { 25 30 } of Lon. } Len. from N.W. to S.E. is ab. 750.
 betw. { 39 00 } of Lat. } Brea. from S.W. to N.E. is ab. 134.
 betw. { 53 15 } of Lat. }
 betw. { 46 30 } of Lat. }

Being divided into three Classes, viz. { Upper.
Middle.
Lower.

The Upper (or Lombardy) con- tains the	{	Princip. of Piedmont	Chief Town	Turin	{	from W. to E.
		Montferrat--		Casal		
		Milan		Idem		
		D. of Parma		Idem		
		Modena		Idem		
		Mantua		Idem, N. to Modena.		
Rep. of	Venice	Idem on the bot. the Adriatic				
	Genova	Idem, S. to Milan (at the gulf)				
	Bishopr. of Trent	Idem S. to Tyrol in Austria.				
The Middle contains the	{	Land of the Church	Chief Town	Rome	{	S. to N.
		Duked. of Tuscany		Florence		
		Rep. of Luca		Idem S. to Modena.		
S. Marino	{	Idem	{	Idem Southward.		
The Lower con- tains the	{	K. of Naples	Chief Town		{	

Of all these in Order.

§. 1. In LOMBARDY.

PIEDMONT

Comprehends the	{	D. of <i>Aoste</i> ———	}	Idem ———	}	N. to S. E.
		M. of <i>Jurea</i> ———		Idem ———		
		<i>Alti</i> ———		Idem ———		
		<i>Susa</i> ———		Idem 10 m. N. of <i>Pignerol</i> .		
		Seignory of <i>Vercelli</i> ———		Idem 12 m. N. of <i>Casal</i> .		
		Territories of <i>Nizza</i> ———		Idem upon the Sea Coast.		
		Princ. of <i>Piedmont</i> ———				
		prop. so called ———				

Piedmont, properly so called,

Comprehends the Territories of	{	<i>Torino</i> ———	}	Idem ———	}	N. to S. upon the Po.
		<i>Chieri</i> ———		Id. m. ———		
		<i>Carignan</i> ———		Idem ———		
		<i>Carmagnola</i> ———		Idem ———		
		<i>Saluzzo</i> ———		Idem ———		
		<i>Cavigliano</i> ———		Idem ———		N. to S. upon the Tanaro.
		<i>Lucerna</i> ———		Idem 5 m. S. of <i>Pignerol</i> .		
		<i>Cherasco</i> ———		Idem ———		
		<i>Mindovi</i> ———		Idem ———		
		<i>Ceva</i> ———		Idem ———		
		<i>Tossano</i> ———		Idem ———		N. to S. upon the Stura.
		<i>Coni</i> ———		Idem ———		

MONFERRAT

Comprehends the Territories of	{	<i>Torino</i> ———	}	Idem ———	}	N. to S.
		<i>Casal</i> ———		Idem ———		
		<i>Alba</i> ———		Idem ———		
		<i>Acqui</i> ———		Idem 2 m. S. W. of <i>Acqui</i> .		
		<i>Spin</i> ———				

MILAN

MILAN

Comprehends the Territories of	Anghevia	Chief Town	Arona	From W. to S. E.
	Novara		Novara	
	Vigevano		Vigevano	
	Pavia		Pavia	
	Lodigiana		Lodi	S. to N.
	Cremona		Cremona	
	Milano		Milano	
	Como		Como	
	Alessandria		Alessandria	W. to E.
	Laumellina		Valenza	
	Tortona		Tortona	
	Bobbio		Bobbio	

PARMA

Comprehends the	D. of Parma prop. so call'd	Ch. To.	Idem	E. to W.
	Piacenza		Idem	
Terr. of	Buissio	Ch. To.	Burgo S. Demino	N. to S.
	Val di Taro		Burgo di Val di Taro	

MODENA

Comprehends the	D. of Modena prop. so call'd	Chief Town	Idem Eastward.	N. E. of Regio.
	Regio		Idem Westward.	
	Murandula		Idem Northward.	
	Corregio		Idem 11 m.	
	Princ. of Capri		Idem 14 m.	

MANTOVA

Comprehends the	D. of Mantova prop. so call'd	Chief Town	Mantova Northward.	of Mantova.
	Sebionetta		Id. 18 m. S. W.	
	Gastella		Idem 18 m. S.	
	Princ. of Bozzolo		Id. 18 m. S. W.	
	Marq. of Castiglione		Castiglione 5 m. N. E.	

VENICE

VENICE

Comprehends the Territo- ries of	Dogado	Chief Town	Venice	From E. to W.
	Paduano		Padua	
	Vicentino		Vicenza	
	Veronese		Verona	
	Bresciano		Brescia	
	Bergamasco		Bergamo	W. to E. (Uddine)
	Friuli		Uddine	
	Istria		Cabo d' Istria	
	Aquileja		Idem in Friuli 22 m. S.E. of	
	Crema		Crema 24 m. S. of Bergamo	
Trevigiano con- tains the Ter- ritories of	Polisena de Rovigio		Rovigio 22 m. S. of Padua	S. to N.
	Marq. Trevigiano		Trevigio 17 m. N.W. of Venice	
	Trevigiano		Trevigio	
	Feltino		Feltro	
	Bellunese		Belluno	
	Cadore		Cadore	

GENOVA

Compre- hends the	Principality of Monaco	Chief Town	Idem	W. to E.
	Territory of Ventimiglia		Idem	
	Principality of Oneglia		Idem	
	Marq. of Pinali		Idem	
	Noli		Idem	
	Territory of Satorra		Idem	
	Genova		Idem	

T R E N T

Comprehends only the	Bishopr. of Trent	Ch. To.	Idem upon the Adige
-------------------------	-------------------	---------	---------------------

§. 2. In the Middle Part.

The Land of the Church

Comprehends the	Chief Town	D. of Ferrara	Ferrara	} N. W. to S. E.
		D. of Bologna	Bologna	
		Prov. of Romagna	Ravenna	
		D. of Urbino	Urbino	} N. to S.
		Marq. of Ancona	Ancona	
		C. of Città di Castello	Castello	
		Terr. of Perugia	Perugia	} S. to N.
		D. of Orvieto	Orvieto	
		D. of Castro	Castro	
		S. Peter's Patrimony	Viterbo 14 m. S.W. of Orvieto.	} S. to N.
		Campagna di Roma	Rome	
		Sabino	Magliano 20 m. N. of Rome	
		D. of Spoleto	Spoleto	

TUSCANY

Comprehends the	Chief Town	Terr. of Florence	Idem	} N. E. to S.W.
		Terr. of Pisa	Idem	
		Sienna	Idem	
		Princ. of Piombino	Idem	} N. E. to S.W.
		Isle of Elba	Cosmopoli	
		D. of Carrara and Massa	Massa 24 m. N. W. of Pisa.	
		State of Prussia	Orbitello 55 m. W. of Cosmopoli.	

The Republics of { Luca,
S. Marino,

Comprehend only the Territories of these 2 free Cities of { Luca --- } Situated { 3 m. N. E. of Pisa.
S. Marino } 17 m. N.W. of Orbino.

§. 3. In the Lower Part.

The K. of *N A P L E S*

Comprehends the Provinces of	Abruzzo the farther—	Chief To	Aquila—	From N. W. to S. E. upon the Adriatic Gulph
	Abruzzo the higher—		Civitta di Chia—	
	Molissa—		Bojano—	
	Capitanate or Puglia—		Mandrylonia—	
	Terra di Bari—		Bari—	
	Terra di Otranto—		Otranto—	From N. W. to S. E. upon the Tyrrhenian Sea
	Terra di Lavoro—		Caserta—	
	Further Principate—		Benevento—	
	Nigher Principate—		Salerno—	
	Basilicata—		Caserta—	
	Calabria the higher—		Regio—	
	Calabria the further—			

SECT.

S

From N. W.
to S. E. upon
the Adriatic
Gulph.

From N. W. to
S. E. upon the
Tyrrhenean Sea

SECT.





Situated { between
between

Turky in Europe

North compre-
hends

South compre-
hends

SECT. VIII.

Concerning Turkey in Europe.

Situated { Between { $\begin{matrix} d. & r. \\ 36 & 07 \\ 56 & 00 \end{matrix}$ } of Long. } its great- } Length is about 1000
 { between { $\begin{matrix} 34 & 30 \\ 49 & 20 \end{matrix}$ } of Latitu. } est } Breadth is about 836.

Turky in Europe being divided into 2 Classes { North } the Danube.
 { South }

North compre- hends	Hungary	Chief Town	Buda	} W. to E.
	Transylvania		Hirmanstat	
	Valachia		Tirgovick	
	Moldavia		Saczow	
	Little Tartary		Crim	
South compre- hends	Romania	Chief Town	Constantinople	} E. to W.
	Bulgaria		Sophia	
	Servia		Belgrade	
	Bosnia		Bosnia Serrain	
	Sclavonia		Witseg	} W. to S. E.
	Croatia		Wititz	
	Dalmatia		Spatz	
Græcia			Saoni	

Of all these in Order;

K

Hungary

Hungary divided into

Upper North	Chief Towns	in Upper are	Praßburg	} W. to S. E. upon the Danube.	The ch. Towns	
			Newbawfel			
			Pest			
			Colocza			
			Esperius	} N. to S. upon the Tisza.	The ch. Towns	
			Cafchaw			
			Tokay			
			Agria			
			Zolnock	} N. to S. on the E. of Tisza.	The ch. Towns	
			Segedin			
Zatmar						
Debreczen						
Great Waradin						
Gyulla						
Timisware						
Lower South	Chief Towns	in Lower are	Raab	} W. to S. E. on the Danube.	The ch. Towns	
			Gran			
			Buda			
			Kanifcha	} W. to E. upon the Drava.		
			Siget			
			Quinque Ecclesie			
			Stal Wißfenburg, aliter Alba Regalis upon Zanwiza			

In Transilvania

The chief Towns are	{	Claulenburg ———	} S. to N. upon the Samma	The ch. Towns
		Burgis ———		
		Newmarke ———	} N. to S. upon the Maros	
		Wissenburg ———		
		Hermanstadt upon the Alauta.		

ope.

Concerning Turkey in Europe.

67

In Valachia

S. E. upon the
ube.

The ch. Towns are { *Tergouick* ——— } From N. to S.
 { *Bucharest* ——— }

In Moldavia

S. upon the *Tesffa*.

The ch. Towns are { *Saczow* ——— } From W. to E.
 { *Jazy* ——— }
 (*Romani wiar*, Southward.

S. on the E. of *Troffa*.

In Little Tartary

The ch. Towns are { *Nigropoli* ——— } From N. to S.
 { *Kassa* ——— }

to S. E. on the *Danube*.

In Romania

to E. upon the *Drava*.

er *Alba Regalis* upon

The ch. Towns are { *Constantinople* ——— } From E. to W.
 { *Adrinople* ——— }
 { *Philippopoli*, aliter }
 { *Philiba* ——— }

In Bulgaria

to N. upon the *Sama*.

to S. upon the *Mare*.

lanta.

The ch. Towns are { *Sophia* ——— } From S. to N.
 { *Silistria* ——— }
 { *Nigeboli* ——— }

In *Servia*

The ch. Towns are {
Scopia ————— } From S. to N.
Guililandil ————— }
Viddin ————— }
Nissa ————— } From S. to N. W. up
Jagodna ————— } on the *Morawa*.
Belgrade ————— }
Bracco ————— } From N. to S.
Prisren ————— }

Divided into

In *Bosnia*

The ch. Towns are {
Bosna-Straio ————— } From E. to W.
Faycza ————— }
Bomiahich, Southward. }

In *Slavonia*

The ch. Towns are {
Poffiga ————— } From W. to E.
Peter Waradin ————— }
Essek upon the *Drave*. }

The ch. To. of

In *Croatia*

The ch. Towns are {
Wibitsch ————— } From S. to N.
Dubiza ————— }
Carlsbat, Westward. }

In *Dalmatia*

The ch. Towns are {
Nona ————— }
Sebenico ————— } From W. to S. E.
Spalatro ————— }
Narentza ————— }
Scodrani ————— }
Cattaro ————— }

In

Concerning Turkey in Europe.

69

In *Græcia*

Divided into { Macedonia ————— } Northward.
 { Albania ————— }
 { Thessalia ————— } In the Middle.
 { Epirus ————— }
 { Achaia ————— } Southward.
 { Morea ————— }

The ch. To. of { Macedonia are { Conitza ————— } N. E. to S. W.
 { Saloniki ————— }
 { Zenevia ————— }
 { Florina ————— }
 { Cogni ————— }
 { Albania are { Scutari ————— } N. to S.
 { Alessio ————— }
 { Croia ————— }
 { Durræso ————— }
 { Vallona ————— }
 { Thessalia are { Larissa ————— } E. to W.
 { Tricala ————— }
 { Janna ————— }
 { Epirus are { Canina ————— } N. to S.
 { Chimera ————— }
 { Butrinto ————— }
 { Preveza ————— }
 { Larta ————— }
 { Achaia are { Lepanto ————— } W. to E.
 { Daplia ————— }
 { Atines [olim Athene] ————— }
 { Maraton ————— }
 { Stivus [olim Thebe] ————— }

The

The chief Towns of *Moria* are

Corinto	_____
Napoli di Romania	_____
Malvasia	_____
Colochina	_____
Coron	_____
Navarino	_____
Chiarenza	_____
Patrasso	_____

Nigh the Sea
Coast, all
round the
Peninsula.

And so much for the Continent of *Europe*;
Now followeth ;

S E C T.

The European I

On the M
orIslands belong
to *Swede* &
chiefly thoseIslands belong
to *Denmark*
chiefly thoseIslands belong
to *Norway*
chiefly those

rope.

ia—

Nigh the Sea
Coast, all
round the
Peninsula.

at of Europe

SECT. IX.

Concerning the European Islands:

The European Islands do lye either $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{North,} \\ \text{West, or} \\ \text{South} \end{array} \right\}$ of Europe.

§. 1. NORTH.

On the North are the Scandinavian Islands, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Swede.} \\ \text{Denmark.} \\ \text{Norway.} \end{array} \right\}$
or those belonging to

Islands belonging to Swede are chiefly those of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rugia —} \\ \text{Bornholm —} \\ \text{Oeland —} \\ \text{Gothland —} \\ \text{Ostjal —} \\ \text{Dago —} \\ \text{Aland —} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bergen —} \\ \text{Rottomby —} \\ \text{Borkholm —} \\ \text{Wibby —} \\ \text{Arnsberg —} \\ \text{Dageroot —} \\ \text{Castelholm Northward.} \end{array} \right\}$ From W. to N. E.

Islands belonging to Denmark are chiefly those of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Zealand —} \\ \text{Funen —} \\ \text{Langland —} \\ \text{Laland —} \\ \text{Falster —} \\ \text{Mona —} \\ \text{Femeren —} \\ \text{Alfin —} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Copenhagen Capital of all.} \\ \text{Odense —} \\ \text{Ruthkeping —} \\ \text{Naxbov —} \\ \text{Nykeping —} \\ \text{Steg —} \\ \text{Eorge —} \\ \text{Sonderborge —} \end{array} \right\}$ From W. to E. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S.W. of Laland.} \\ \text{of Funen.} \end{array} \right\}$

Islands belonging to Norway are chiefly those of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Carmen —} \\ \text{Hitteren —} \\ \text{Sanien —} \\ \text{Savoy —} \end{array} \right\}$ Lying $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{W. of Stavanger —} \\ \text{W. of Dronthem —} \\ \text{Adjacent to Wardhus —} \\ \text{Adjacent —} \end{array} \right\}$ S. to N.

§. 2. WEST.

SECT.

§. 2. WEST.

West of Europe are {
 { *Ni* or Island.
 { The *Britannick* Islands.
 { The *Azores*.

I. *Ni* or Island { *Nord Lendinga* } { *Kalar* — }
 divided into { *Sud Lendinga* } { *Skabolt* — }
 4 Provinces { *Aust Lendinga* } { *Kirkubar* — } Cap. of all is *Skalhott*.
 of { *Vest Lendinga* } { *Stadur* — }

II. The *Britannick* Islands are {
 { Greater, viz. those of { *Great Britain*.
 { *Ireland*.
 { Lesser, viz. those upon the { *North* } of *Britain*.
 { *South* }

The Isle of *Great Britain* comprehends {
 { *Scotland*.
 { *England*.
 { *Wales*.

To begin therefore with the *North* part of the Island.

Ilands.

ands.

} Cap. of all is. *Shall*

Brittain.
nd.

} of *Brittain.*
North
South

otland.
agland.
ales.

f the Island.

The





Being divided

Galloway
Nithsdale
Annandale
Ebbdale
Liddisdale
Tweeddale
The Merse
Lauderdale
Tweeddale
Clydesdale
Kyle
Carrick
Lothian
Sterling
Ross
Cunningham
Isles of
Perthshire

Fife
Mentmore
Lennox
Argyll
Perth
Strathmore
Broadland
Lanark
Midlothian
Angus
Glen
Aberdeen
Mearns
Bathgates
Dundee

The Kingdom of SCOTLAND.

Being divided into 2 Clases, viz. { South the Tay } { Edinburgh.
North the Tay } { Aberdeen.

South comprehends	Galloway	Rivkudbright	
	Nithisdale	Dumfriess	
	Annandale	Annandale	W. to L.
	Eildale with E. fdale	Hermitage	
	Liddisdale	Jedburgh	
	Tweeddale	Coldingham	
	The Mers	Lauder	
	Lauderdale	Peebles	E. to W.
	Tweeddale	Glasgow	
	C. of fdale	Ar	
	Kyle	Bergen	
	Carrick	Edinburgh	
	Lothian	Idem	
	Sterling	Idem	
	Perth	Idem	E. to W.
	Cunningham	For	
	Isles of { Bute	Rothsay	
	{ Arran	Kilbrann	
	Penins. of Cantyre		
North comprehends	Fife	S. Andrews	
	Montith	Dundee	E. to W.
	Levenox	Dumfries	
	Argyle	Inverary	
	Perth	Idem	
	Strathern	Glasgow	E. to W.
	Broad Aduin	Dundee	
	Lorn	Bute	
	Morris	Lauder	E. to W.
	Angus		
	Gauy	Blair	
	Abbot	Abertay	
	Mary	River	E. to W.
	Badenoch		
	Lochaber		

North compreh.	Buchan	Chief Town	Peterhead	} E. to W.
	Bamfe		Idem	
	Murray		Elgin	
	Ross		Taine	} S. to N.
	Sutherland		Dornock	
	Strathnaver		Strathy	
	Caithness		Wick, lying N.E. of Strathnaver.	

These are the Divisions of Scotland, according to the best Maps thereof, and the manner how they are found. But since that Kingdom is ordinarily divided into Sheriffdoms, Stewarties, Bailiaries, and one Constabulary, we shall also consider it in that respect; and seeing each of those Sheriffdoms and Stewarties, &c. do comprehend either a part, or one, or more of the forelaid Divisions, we shall here subjoin all the Sheriffdoms and Stewarties, &c. of the whole Kingdom, and annex to each of them their whole Contents, whether more or less. Therefore,

The Shires of SCOTLAND are

Edinburgh
Barwick
Peebles
Shulbirk
Roxburgh
Dumfries
Aire cont
Wigton
Renfrew
Lanerick
Dumbricht
Bute
Inverara
Perth co
Stricklin
Linlithgo
Clackma
Kinross
Couper
Forfar
Kinkard
Aberdeen

Islands.

E. to W.
S. to N.
ing N.E. of Strathmore.

ding to the best Map.
But since that King
Stewarties, Bailiaries,
in that respect; and
ties, &c. do compre-
orelaid Divisions, we
ewarties, &c. of the
their whole Contents,

Concerning the European Islands. 75

The Shires of SCOTLAND are

- Edenburgh—
Barwick—
Peebles—
Shelkirk—
Containing { Middle Lothian.
The Mers and Bailliary of Lauderdale.
Tweedale.
The Forrest of Etterick.
- Roxburgh containing { Tweeddale.
Liddisdale.
Elphinstone with Eufisdale.
- Dumfries containing { Nithisdale.
- Aire containing { Kyle.
Carrick.
Cunningham.
- Wigton—
Renfrew—
Lanerick—
Dumblaiton—
Bute—
Containing { The N. and W. parts of Galloway.
The Barony of Renfrew.
Glenfiddale.
Lenox.
The Isles of { B. & A.
- Inverara containing { Argyle.
Lorn.
Kantire.
The Isles lying West of { Lorn.
Kantire.
- Perth containing { Perth—
Athol—
Gawry—
Broad Albin—
Montrose—
Strathgry—
As also { Glenbea.
Strathbald.
Ranzoch.
Guthrie.
Glenugray.
Stornoway.
- Striveling—
Linlithgow—
Clackmannan—
Kinross—
Couper—
Forfar—
Kinkardine—
Containing { Striveling on both sides the River
West Lothian.
A little of the E. par. of Striveling.
A little of the W. parts of Fife.
The rest of Fife.
Angus with its pertinents.
Mearns.
- Aberdeen containing { Marr with its pertinents.
Buchan with { Formartine.
Strathbogie.

The Shires of SCOTLAND are

Bamfe containing Bamfe, as also	} Strathdoon. Boyn. Ergy. Strathavon. Balveny.
Elgin ———	
Nairn ———	
Inverness containing	
Cromarty containing	} The Eastern parts } of Murray. } The Western parts }
Tayne containing	
Wick ———	} Badenoch. Lochaber. The South part of Ross. A part of Murray beyond Nairn Westward.
Orkney ———	
	} Sutherland. Strathnaver.
	} Cathness. The Isles of } Orkney. } Shetland.

Besides these Sheriffdoms, there are

	} Stewarties, } Bayliarjes, and } One Constabulary.

The Stewarties are

Strathern ———	} Strathern. } Menzies. } Annandale. } The E. and S. parts of G.
Mentith ———	
Annandale ———	
Kirkcubright ———	} St. Andrews ——— } Killmore ——— } Abernethy ———
As also	
	} In } Rife. } Angus. } Perth.

The Bayliarjes are

Kyle ———	} Containing	} Ky'e. } Carrick. } Cunningham. } Lauderdale.
Carrick ———		
Cunningham ———		
Lauderdale ———		

The Constabulary that of Haddington, containing Ea? Lothian.

lands.

ryn.

r

parts } of *Murray.*
parts }

s.

and *Nairn* Westward,
the South of *C.*

Orkney.
Shetland.

and
tribulury.

ryn.

th.

dale. (low
and S. parts of *G.*

In { *Fife.*
 Angus.
 Perth.

{ *Kyle.*
 Carrick.
 Cunningham.
 Landwardale.

ing *East Lothian.*

The





Co

Being divided
Circuits, viz

With Circuit
contains

Oxford Circuit
contains

Home Circuit
contains

Northfolk Cir-
cuit contains

The Kingdom of *ENGLAND*.

Being divided into six
Circuits, viz.

West Circuit—	} Town	Salisbury.
Oxford Circuit—		Oxford.
Home Circuit—		Canterbury.
Northfolk Circuit—		Northfolk.
Midland Circuit—		Lincoln.
North Circuit—	Chief	Tork.

West Circuit
contains

Cornwall —	} Town	Launceston —	} From W. to E.
Devonshire —		Exeter —	
Dorset —		Dorchester —	
Hampshire —		Southampton —	
Somerset —		Bristol —	
Wiltshire —	Chief	Salisbury —	N. of Dorset- shire.

Oxford Circuit
contains

Berkshire —	} Town	Redding N. of Hampshire.
Oxford —		Idem —
Glocester —		Idem —
Mormouth —		Idem —
Hertford —		Idem —
Worcester —		Idem —
Stafford —		Idem —
Shropshire —	Chief	Shrewsbury W. to Stafford.

Home Circuit
contains

Essex —	} Town	Colchester —	} E. to W.
Hartford —		Idem —	
Kent —		Canterbury —	
Surrey —		Southwark —	
Suffex —		Chichester Southward.	

Northfolk Cir-
cuit contains

Northfolk —	} Town	Norwich —	} E. to S. W.
Suffolk —		Ipswich —	
Cambridge —		Idem —	
Hastings —		Idem —	
Bury —		Idem —	
Buckingham —	Chief	Idem —	

Midland

Midland Circuit contains	Lincoln	Chief Town	Idem	} E. to W.
	Nottingham		Idem	
	Darby		Idem	
	Rutland		Okham	} E. to W.
	Leicester		Idem	
	Warwick		Idem	
	Northampton		Idem, S. E. of	{ Rutland. Leicester. Warwick.
North Circuit contains	Yorkshire	Chief Town	York	} S. to N.
	Durham		Idem	
	Northumberland		Newcastle	
	Lancaster		Idem	} S. to N.
	Westmoreland		Appleby	
	Cumberland		Carlisle	

Islands.

_____ } E. to W.
_____ }

_____ } E. to W.
_____ }

S. E. of { Rutland.
 { Leicester.
 { Warwick.

_____ } S. to N.
_____ }

_____ } S. to N.
_____ }

The





Con

Th

Denbigh —
Flint —
Montgomery —

Anglesey —
Carnarvon —
Merioneth —

Cardigan —
Carmarthen —
Pembrook —

Radnor —
Brecknock —
Glamorgan —

The Principality of *W A L E S*,

Divided into four Circuits.

The First contains

Denbigh ————— }
 Flint ————— } Ch. To. { Idem — }
 Montgomery ——— } { *S. Asaph* } From N. to S.
 Idem ————— }

The Second contains

Anglesey ————— }
 Carnarvon ————— } Ch. To. { *Baumaris* }
 Merioneth ————— } { *Carnarvon* } From N. to S. E.
 Idem ————— } { *Harlech* } }

The Third contains

Cardigan ————— }
 Carmarthen ————— } Ch. To. { Idem — }
 Pembrook ————— } { Idem — } N. to S.
 Idem ————— }

The Fourth contains

Radnor ————— }
 Brecknock ————— } Ch. To. { Idem — }
 Glamorgan ————— } { Idem — } N. to S. W.
 Idem ————— } { *Cardiff* } }

Esides

Besides these 6 Circuits of *England* (containing 38 Counties) and 4 Circuits of *Wales* (comprehending 12 Counties) there remain as yet 2 Counties unmentioned, and which are not ordinarily reduced to any of these Circuits, viz. *Middlesex* and *Cheshire*; the first because of its vicinity to *London*, and the other as being a County Palatine, having its peculiar Judges and Counsellors to it self. These 2 Counties [with the 38 above-mentioned in *England*, and the 12 in *Wales*] make 52 in all. And so much for *Scotland*, *England* and *Wales*, the three constituent parts of *Great Britain*. Now followeth.

IRELAND

Ilands.

38 Countries) and
there remain
ordinarily reduced
shire; the first be-
as being a County
tellers to it self
ed in England, and
for Scotland, Eng-
at Britain. Now

IRELAND

Rob. Morden.

 B_1

Rob. Morden.





Con

divided into the
provinces of

Under contains

Under contains

Under contains

IRELAND.

Divided into the Provinces of	Linster	}	Dublin.
	Ulster		
	Connaught		
	Munster		
Ulster contains	Louth County	}	From N. to S.
	Dublin		
	Wicklow		
	Wexford		
	Longford	}	From N. to S.
	Meath County		
	Kings County		
	Queens County		
	Kilkenny	}	K. County.
	Kildare		
	Caterlagh		
Ulster contains	Down County	}	From E. to S. W.
	Armagh		
	Monaghan		
	Cavan		
	Antrim	}	From E. to S. W.
	Londonderry		
	Tyrone County		
	Fermanagh		
	Dunnagal	}	W. of Londonderry.
Connaught con- tains	Litrim	}	From N. to S.
	Roscommon		
	Galloway		
	Maio County		Westward.
	Sigo		

Concerning the European Islands.

Munster contains	Tipperary	Chief Town	Clonmel	N. to S.
	Waterford		Idem	
	Clare County		Idem	N. to S.
	Limerick		Idem	
	Cork County		Idem	
	Kerry		Dingle Westward.	

Besides these, the biggest of the *Britannick* Islands namely *Britain* and *Ireland*, there are many lesser Isles adjacent to them, which in respect of *Great Britain* are situated either,

On the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{East.} \\ \text{West.} \\ \text{North.} \\ \text{South.} \end{array} \right.$

On the East are	The Holy Island	The most remarkable places in these Islands are	The Old Fort	All E. of North- umberland.
	Fearn Islands		The Old Tower	
	Gobet Island		Quinborough nigh the Thames	(mouth)
	Shaggy Island			
	Loane Island			
On the West are	The Lewis		Sowardil	Found from N. to S.
	Vyist		Kilfadick	
	Sky		Kilvarit	
	Mul		Dovart	
	Jura		Kilardil	
	Tia		Kilconan	
	Arran		Idem	
	Man		Rullin	
On the North are	Anglesy		Newburgh	Found from S. to N. E.
	The Silly Islands		Castel Hugh	
	The Orcaes, particularly those of Hoya		Rackwick	
	those of Mainla		Kirkwald	
	Schettland Island, particularly those of Mainla		Tiesburge	
	those of Teld		Gravelland	

Concerning

On the South
areThus we have
lesser, (that are
those Islands thatIII. The *Azoris*,
which are in
number 9, viz.The Islands of
the *Britannick* I.
we come now
Europe. There

On the South

Majorca
Minorca
Cefea
Cusica
Sardinia
Sicily
Malta

Concerning the European Islands. 83

On the South are

Portland Island	Remarkable places are	Portland-castle S. of Dorsetshire.
The Isle of Wight		Newport
Port Sea Island		Portsmouth
Hayling Island		N. Wood
Isles of Jersey		S. Hillary
Garnsey		Cornet Castle
Alderney	Idem	W. of Normandy in France.

Thus we have run over the *Britannick* Islands both greater and lesser, (that are any ways remarkable) now we come to the rest of those Islands that lye West of *Europe*; namely,

III. The *Azores*, which are in number 9, viz.

St. Michael	From E. to W. ch. T. of all is <i>Angra in Terceira</i> .
St. Maria	
Terceira	
Graciosa	
S. George	
Pico	
Fyal	
Floris	
Corvo	

The Islands situated upon the West of *Europe*, being those of *Ireland*, the *Britannick* Islands and the *Azores* (of all which we have treated) we come now in the last place to those that lye upon the South of *Europe*. Therefore,

§. 3. SOUTH.

On the South of *Europe* are the Islands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, the chief of which are those of

Majorca	Chief Town	Idem	Lying E. of Valencia.
Minorca		Citadilla	
Ibiza		Idem	
Orficia		Alicaga	Lying S. of Genoa
Sardinia		Cagliari	
Sicily		Palermo	Lying S. W. of Naples.
Malta		Idem	

Candia	_____	Chict To.	Idem	_____	} Lying } The Archipelago.
Cyprus	_____		Paphos	_____	
Nigropont	_____		Idem	_____	} S. of } Asia minor.
Stadimene	_____		Idem	_____	
Iesbo	_____		Idem	_____	} All lying in the Aegean
Scio	_____		Idem	_____	
Samo	_____		Idem	_____	} pelagus, the first adja-
Rodes	_____		Idem	_____	
Cerigo	_____		Idem	_____	} cent to the E.
Zanti	_____		Idem	_____	
Cisalonia	_____	}	Idem	_____	} Great, and the rest
Corfu	_____		Idem	_____	
			Idem	_____	} are found from N.
			Idem	_____	
			Idem	_____	} to S.
			Idem	_____	
			Idem	_____	} lying between Morda and Candia
			Idem	_____	
			Idem	_____	} Lying in the Ionian
			Idem	_____	
			Idem	_____	} Sea, and found from
			Idem	_____	
			Idem	_____	} S. to N. W.
			Idem	_____	

And so much for the Islands belonging to
Europe: Now followeth,

nds.

The *Archipelago*.
Asia minor.
lying in the *Archipelago*.
the first adja-
nt to the *Archipelago*.
ce, and the rel-
found from N.
S.

Morea and *Candia*.
ing in the *Ionian*.
a, and found from
to N. W.

belonging to

CHAP





A

Alia

CHAP. II.
OF
ASIA
AND THE
Asiatick Islands.

The Continent of *Asia* being divided
[Pag. 3.]

Into	North containing the vast body of <i>Tartary</i> —		Capital Cities are	<i>Chambalu.</i>
	South com- prehend- ing	<i>China</i> —		<i>Peking</i> [ali. <i>Xamien</i>]
		<i>India</i> —		<i>Agra.</i>
		<i>Persia</i> —		<i>Hispahan.</i>
		<i>Eur. in Asia</i>		<i>Aleppo.</i>

Of all these in order.

Note, That these five great parts of *Asia*, as also the follow-
ing Divisions of *Africa* and *America* (in respect of Longitude
and Latitude) are laid down according to the projection of
Nic. Visscher in his large Maps of the four parts of the
World.

SECT.

S E C T. I.

Concerning Tartary.

	d.	'		Miles.
Situated betw.	77	10	of Lon.	
	179	0		
betw.	37	30	of Lat.	
	72	04		
Its great Len. from E. to W. is ab. 3000.				
Brea. from N. to S. is about 2100.				

Tartary comprehends five great parts, viz.

3 South	Kathay	Chief Town	Chambalu	From E. to W.
	Turkistan		Thibet	
	Zagathay		Samarchand	
2 North	Tartaria propria		Mongul, or Tinduc	From E. to W.
	Tartary the Desert		Cumbalich	

S E C T.

S E C T.

SECT. II.

Concerning China.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d.} \\ \text{betw. } 128^{\circ} 6' \text{ of Lon.} \\ \text{betw. } 20^{\circ} 30' \text{ of Lat.} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Great:} \\ \text{Len. from N. E. to S. W. is 25,143} \\ \text{Erea. from N. to S. is about 1265} \end{array} \right\}$

China contains 16 Provinces, viz.

6 North	Leaojang	Leaojang	E. to W.
	Xantung	Chinan	
	Peking	Idem aliter Xantien	
	Xaysi	Taiyuen	
	Honan	Kaijung	
10 South	Xenfi	Sigan	E. to W.
	Nanking	Id. alie. Kiangnan	
	Chikiang	Haugchow	
	Kiangsi	Nanchang	
	Fokien	Fochow	
	Huquang	Orchang	
	Quantung	Quanchow	
	Suchutu	Chingtu	
	Quichiu	Quanyang	
	Quansi	Quilin	
	Juonan	Idem	

SECT.

Islands.

a.

Mil.
E. to S.W. is abt. 1370
N. to S. is about 1260

in.

er Xantien }
} E. to W.
Kiangnan }
} E. to W.
}

Concerning Asia and its Islands.

89

SECT. III.

Concerning India.

Miles.
d. p.
between { 1 1 0 } of Lon. { 1 } Len. from N.W. to S.E. is abt. 1580.
 { 13 0 } { 2 }
between { 8 12 } of Lat. { 1 } Bre. from N. to S. is about 1690
 { 35 07 } { 2 }

India [viz. all between China and Persia] comprehends

The Great Mogals Empire containing many little Kingdoms, but chiefly those of	- Deli - Agra - Canbaia - Bengala	- Idem - Idem - Idem - Idem	- in the main - Land. - on the Sea - Coast.
Peninsula India intra Gangem, containing the Kingdoms of	- Dacca - Guzerat - Bijnagar - Malabar	- Idem - Idem - Idem - Idem	- Guz - Idem - Idem - Calicut
Peninsula India extra Gangem, containing the Provinces of	- Pegu - Tanquin - Cochin - Siam - Manila - Macassar	- Idem - Idem - Idem - Idem - Idem - Idem	- Northward - in the middle. - Southward. - From N. to S.

SECT.

N

SECT.

S E C T. IV.

Concerning Persia.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 77 \text{ } 30 \\ 115 \text{ } 00 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Len. from E. to W. is ab. } 1440 \text{ Miles} \\ \text{Brea. from N. to S. is abo. } 1260 \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right.$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 23 \text{ } 40 \\ 44 \text{ } 30 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Its great.} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right.$

Persia divided into many Provinces, but chiefly those of

North	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Seruan} \\ \text{Gilandia} \\ \text{Chorassan} \end{array} \right.$	Chief Town	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem} \\ \text{Celan} \\ \text{Caph} \end{array} \right.$	W. to E.	
Middle	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Arach} \\ \text{Sablstan} \\ \text{Sigistan} \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hispan} \\ \text{Boil} \\ \text{Sistan} \end{array} \right.$		W. to E.
South	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Caspian} \\ \text{Farsi} \\ \text{Chirman} \\ \text{Macran} \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Soustra} \\ \text{Siras} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \end{array} \right.$		

S E C T. V.

Concerning Turkey in Asia.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 47 \text{ } 10 \\ 77 \text{ } 16 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Len. from S.E. to N.W. is ab. } 2140 \text{ Miles} \\ \text{Brea. from N. to S. is abo. } 1740 \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right.$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13 \text{ } 30 \\ 42 \text{ } 30 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Its great.} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right.$

Turky in Asia comprehends these 6 great parts, viz.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Natalia} \\ \text{Georgia} \\ \text{Turkomania} \\ \text{Diabrick} \\ \text{Syria} \\ \text{Arabia} \end{array} \right.$	Chief Town	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bursa, Lying Westward.} \\ \text{Tiflis} \\ \text{Arzerum} \\ \text{Bagdat} \\ \text{Aleppo} \\ \text{Medina} \end{array} \right.$	Found from N. to S.

Every

lands.

Concerning Asia and its Islands.

91

Every one of the foregoing parts comprehends several Provinces; as,

Miles.	1. <i>Natolia</i> contains the Provinces of	<i>Natolia propria</i> — <i>Amasia</i> — <i>Caramania</i> — <i>Aduli</i> —	<i>Bursa</i> — } Northw. from <i>Idem</i> — } W. to E. <i>Cogni</i> — } Southw. from <i>Maraz</i> — } W. to E.
E. to W. is ab. 1440			
N. to S. is abo. 1260	2. <i>Georgia</i> contains the Provinces of	<i>Mingralia</i> — <i>Gurgulan</i> —	<i>Fasso</i> — } From W. <i>Tiflis</i> — } to E.
Idem — } W. to E.	3. <i>Turcomania</i> contains the Prov. of	<i>Turcomania prop.</i> — <i>Curdia</i> —	<i>Azerum</i> — } From N. <i>Van</i> — } to S.
<i>Celan</i> — } <i>Caph</i> — }			
W. to E.	4. <i>Diabekick</i> contains the Prov. of	<i>Diabekir</i> — <i>Azerum</i> — <i>Tirack</i> —	<i>Idem</i> — } From N. to S. <i>Moful</i> — } <i>Bagdat</i> — }
<i>Hispasam</i> — } <i>Bofit</i> — } <i>Siflan</i> — }			
W. to E.	5. <i>Syria</i> contains the Provinces of	<i>Syria propria</i> — <i>Phoenicia</i> — <i>The holy Land</i> —	<i>Aleppo</i> — } From N. to S. <i>Demask</i> — } <i>Jerusalem</i> — }
<i>Souffra</i> — } <i>Sirra</i> — } Idem — } Idem — }			
	6. <i>Arabia</i> contains	<i>Beriava</i> or <i>Arabia deser.</i> — <i>Barraab</i> or <i>Arab. Petrea</i> — <i>Ayman</i> or <i>Arabia Felix</i> —	<i>Anna</i> — } From N. to S. <i>Herat</i> — } <i>Medina</i> — }

Chief To.

So much for the Continent of *Asia* : Now followeth,

Asia.

Miles.
E. to N.W. is ab. 2140
N. to S. is abo. 1740

Lying Westward.

Found from
N. to S.
Every

N 2

SECT.

S E C T. VI.

Concerning the Asiatick Islands,

The Asiatick Islands being {
 The Japan Islands.
 The Philippes.
 The Isles des Larrons.
 The Moluques.
 The Islands of the Sound.
 Ceylon and the Maldives.

The chief of the Japan are { Japan Toma Borzo	Remarkable To. are	{ Miao Sanuqui Idem	{ From N.E. to S.W.
The chief of the Philippes are { Lucania Tandaya Mindana		{ Idem Achin Idem	{ From N. to S.
In the Islands des Larrons		None.	
The chief of the Moluques are { Celebes Gilelo Ceran		{ Idem Idem Cimbelo	{ w. to E.
The chief of the Isles of the Sound are { Borneo Sumatra Java		{ Idem Achin Matran, S. of	{ Under the Equator. Borneo. Sumatra.
The chief of the Maldives is Male		None.	
In the Island of Ceylon		Candea.	

And so much for the Asiatick Islands : Now followeth,

lands.

lands.

ons.

c Sound.
divers.

} From N.E. to S.W.

} From N. to S.

} } W. to E.

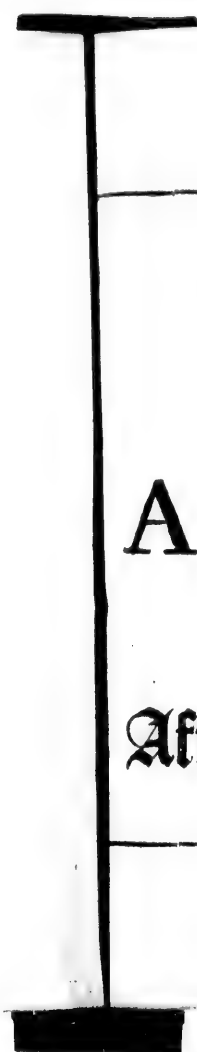
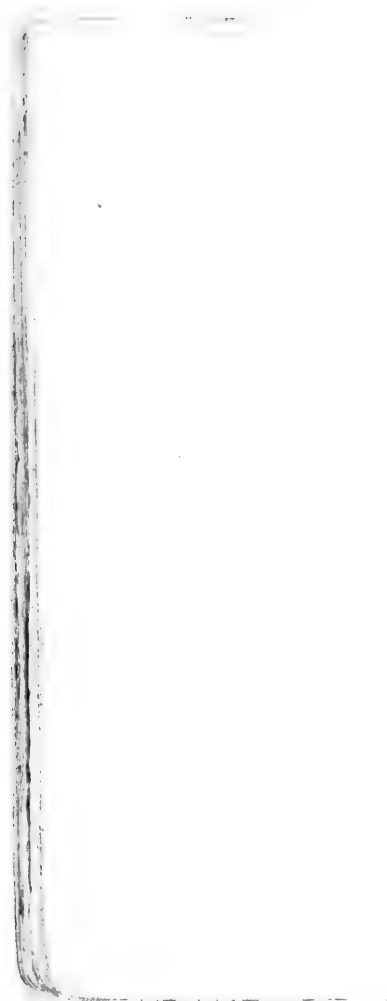
? Under the Equator.
S. of { Borneo.
Sumatra.

Islands : Now

C H A P.







A

Afr

CHAP. III.
OF
AFRICA
AND THE
African Islands.

The Continent of *Africa* being divided
[Pag. 3.] into VIII. great Parts

Viz.	Egypt	_____	Capital Cities are	Cairo.
	Barbary	_____		Fez.
	Bilbulgerid	_____		Dava.
	Zaara or the Desert	_____		Zuenziga.
	The Land of the Negroes	_____		Tombute.
	Guinea	_____		Arara.
	Nubia	_____		Chuxumo.
	Ethiopia	Interior		_____
Exterior		_____	Monomotapa.	

Of all these in order.

SECT

Situated { betw. {
betw. {
It comprehends { Erist, or
Bachria,
Sabid, o
The Coa

SECT. I.

Concerning Egypt.

Situated { betw. { ^{d.} 52 { ^{p.} 06 } of Lon. } Len. from N.E. to S.W. is ab. 650. Miles.
 { betw. { 21 { 10 } of Lat. } } Brea. from E. to W. is abo. 310.

It comprehends { Erife, or the Lower Egypt — } Chief Town { Alexandria — } Northward.
 { Bechris, or Middle Egypt — } { Cairo — }
 { Sabid, or Upper Egypt — } { Sabid — } Southward.
 { The Coasts of the Red Sea — } { Cossir — }

SECT

SECT.

SECT. II.

Concerning Barbary.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 07^{\circ} 16' \\ 52^{\circ} 10' \end{array} \right. \text{ of Lon. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Len. from W. to E. is about } 1943 \text{ Miles;} \\ 28^{\circ} 40' \\ 37^{\circ} 00' \end{array} \right. \text{ of Lat. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Brea. from N. to S. is about } 380 \text{ Miles;} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

Barbary comprehends the Kingdoms of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Morocco} \\ \text{Fez} \\ \text{Tienfin} \\ \text{Algiers} \\ \text{Tunis} \\ \text{Tripoli} \\ \text{Barca} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chief Towns} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{From W. to E.} \end{array} \right.$

Barbary being the most considerable Country of all Africa I shall in particular consider its Divisions: Therefore,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Morocco are} \\ \text{Fez are} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Taradunt} \\ \text{Gazula} \\ \text{Morocco} \\ \text{Tidnest} \\ \text{Elm din} \\ \text{Tijra} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Found from S. to N.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fez in the main Land.} \\ \text{Beniz} \\ \text{Larach} \\ \text{Arzilla} \\ \text{Tanger} \\ \text{Ceuta} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{From S. to N. E. upon the Sea Coast.} \end{array} \right.$

Tienfin

Concerning Africa and its Islands.

97

Telenfa are {	Oran	_____	} From W. to E.
	Tenes	_____	
Algiers are {	Alger	_____	} From W. to E.
	Bugia	_____	
	Gigiani	_____	
	Bona	_____	
Tunis are {	Beggia	_____	} From W. to E. upon the Sea Coast.
	Biserta	_____	
	Tunis	_____	
	Mabometa	_____	
	Sufa	_____	
Tripoli are {	Tipoli	_____	} From W. to E.
	Libida	_____	
	Misrata	_____	
Barca are {	Barca	_____	} From S. to N.
	Zadra	_____	

SECT. III.

Concerning Bidulgerid.

					Miles.		
{ betw. }	d.	r.	{ of Lon. }	{ Is great. }	{ Len. from W. to E. is ab. 2040. }		
	05	40					
{ betw. }	55	30	{ of Lat. }	{ Brea. from N to S. is about 300. }			
	22	30					
	31	40					
Bidulgerid comprehends the Provinces of	{	Tesset			{ Chief Town }	{ Idem-- }	
		Dava					{ Idem-- }
		Segelmis					{ Idem-- }
		Teorarin					{ Idem-- }
		Z b					{ Idem-- }
		Bidulgerid prop. so call'd					{ Idem-- }
		Desert of Barca					{ Idem-- }
		None considerable					{ Idem-- }
					From W. to E.		

0

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Concerning Zaara, or the Desert.

				Miles,																												
Situat	{	betw.	d. 10	{	of Lon.																											
			02 10																													
	{	betw.	d. 20		{	Len. from W. to E. is ab. 2340																										
			50 20																													
	{	betw.	d. 30		{	Brea. from N. to S. is about 330.																										
			21 30																													
{	betw.	d. 10	{		of Lat.																											
		28 10																														
			Its great.																													
			Len. from W. to E. is ab. 2340																													
			Brea. from N. to S. is about 330.																													
<table> <tr> <td rowspan="7">Zaara or the Desert comprehends the Provinces of</td> <td rowspan="7">{</td> <td>Borno</td> <td rowspan="7">{</td> <td>Idem</td> <td rowspan="7">{</td> <td rowspan="7">From E. to W.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gango</td> <td>Idem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baraaz</td> <td>Idem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lempta</td> <td>Idem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Targa</td> <td>Idem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zunriga</td> <td>Idem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zarbaga</td> <td>Idem</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>Chief Town</td> <td>Idem</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>Tagassa</td> <td>Idem</td> </tr> </table>						Zaara or the Desert comprehends the Provinces of	{	Borno	{	Idem	{	From E. to W.	Gango	Idem	Baraaz	Idem	Lempta	Idem	Targa	Idem	Zunriga	Idem	Zarbaga	Idem			Chief Town	Idem			Tagassa	Idem
Zaara or the Desert comprehends the Provinces of	{	Borno	{	Idem	{			From E. to W.																								
		Gango		Idem																												
		Baraaz		Idem																												
		Lempta		Idem																												
		Targa		Idem																												
		Zunriga		Idem																												
		Zarbaga		Idem																												
		Chief Town	Idem																													
		Tagassa	Idem																													

SECT. V.

Concerning the Land of the Negroes.

Concerning the Land of the Negroes

Miles,

Situated	{	betw.	d. 10	{	of Lon.	{	Len. from W. to E. is about 2280.	
			00 10					
		betw.	d. 20		of Lat.		Brea. from N. to S. is about 600.	
			45 20					
			10 00					
			23 10					

The Land of the Negroes comprehends the Provinces of

Genshoa	Idem	{	From W. to E. upon the North of the Niger.
Galata	Idem		
Tombut	Idem		
Agades	Idem		
Cano	Idem		
Cassena	Idem		
Guangara	Idem	Chief To.	{
Melli	Idem		
Mandinga	Idem		
Gago	Idem		
Guber	Idem		
Zigzig	Idem		
Zanfara	Idem		
</			

Besides these is the Country of the *Jalofes* upon the mouth of the *Niger*.

S A C T

SECT. VI.

Concerning Guinea.

Situated { d. 06 00 } of Lon. { Len. from W. to E. is about 1320.
 betw. { 34 00 } of Lat. { Brea. from N. to S. is about 360.
 betw. { 04 10 } of Lat. {
 betw. { 11 40 } of Lat. {

Guinea comprehends { The Coasts of Malaguetta — Timan —
 Ivory Coast, W. — Tabo —
 Guinea prop. — Quaque Coast — Affin —
 Gold Coast, E. — S. George de Mina —
 The Kingdom of Benin — Arda — } W. to E.

SECT. VII.

Concerning Nubia.

Situated { d. 44 00 } of Lon. { Len. from N.E. to S.W. is ab. 840.
 betw. { 52 00 } of Lat. { Brea. from E. to W. is about 9, 00.
 betw. { 09 30 } of Lat. {
 betw. { 23 00 } of Lat. {

Nubia { North — } the River Nuba, chief To. are { Samua.
 South — } Nubia.

lands.

Concerning Africa and its Islands. 101

SECT. IX.

Concerning the African Islands.

Mile s.
S.W. is ab. 3300.

to E. is abo. 2180.

Idem — N. to S.
Idem — W. of
Idem — the A.
Idem — byssins.

Camur N to S. on
Idem the South
of the A.
Cofala byssins.
Melinda. S. to N. on
Brava — the E. of
Erecco — the Abv.

Africa: Now

The African
Islands being

More remarkable as {
Madagascar.
The Isles of Cape Verde.
The Canary Islands.
Less remarkable as {
Zucotora.
Isles of Comora.
S. Thomas.
The Princess Island.
S. Helena.
The Ile of Ascension.
The Madre.

Madagascar [containing many Provinces but very uncertain] its
chief Town is *Fantbert* upon the S. E. part of the Island.

Islands of Cape
Verde are

{
St. Anthony —
S. Vincent —
S. Lucia —
S. Nicolas —
Insula de Sal —
Bonavilla —
Mago —
Jago —
Insula del Fuego —
Brava —
W. to E. —
Ch. To. of all
is S. Jago in
the Isle S.
Jago.
N.E. to S.W. }

The Canary Islands
are

{
Lancrotia —
Forte ventura —
Canaria —
Teneriffe —
Gomera —
Ferro —
Palma —
From E. to W. ch. To.
of all is *Canaria*, in
the Island *Canaria*.

SECT.

Places

Places in the left remarkable Islands of	{	Zocotora	{	Zocotora.
		Comore		None remarkable.
		S. Thomas		
		The Princess Island		None remarkable.
		S. Helena		None remarkable.
		The Isle de Ascension		None remarkable.
		The Madry.		S. Cruz.

And so much for the *African Islands* : Now
followeth,

CHAP

ands.

2074.
e remarkable.

e remarkable.
e remarkable.
e remarkable.

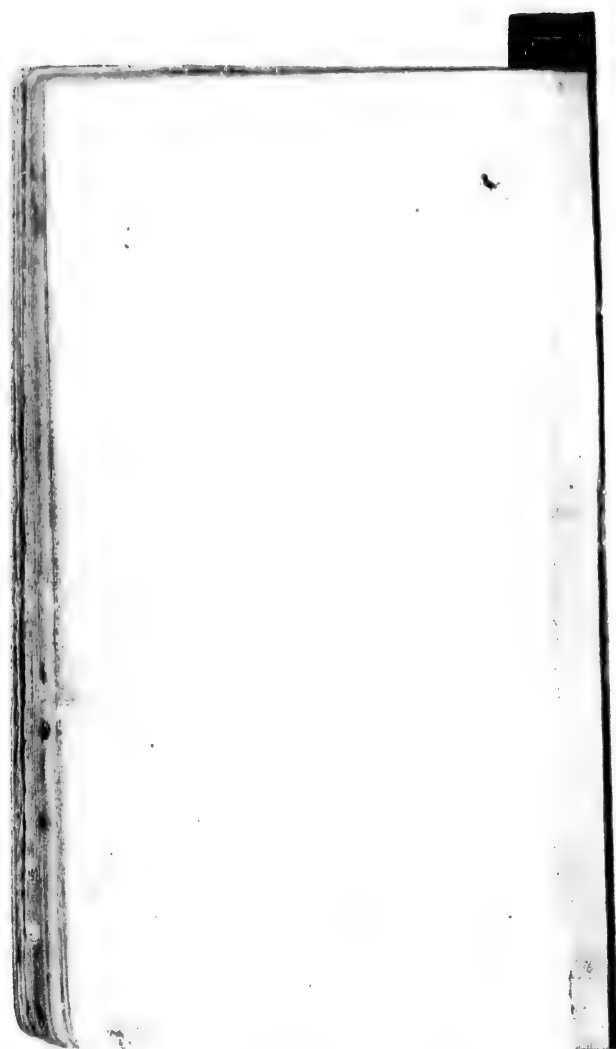
Yux.

lands : Now

CHAP









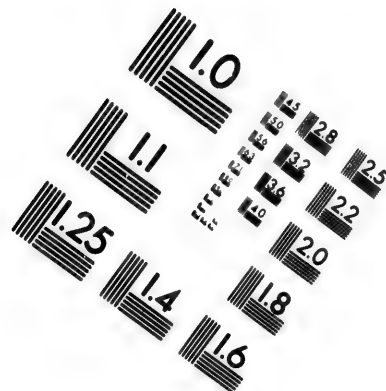
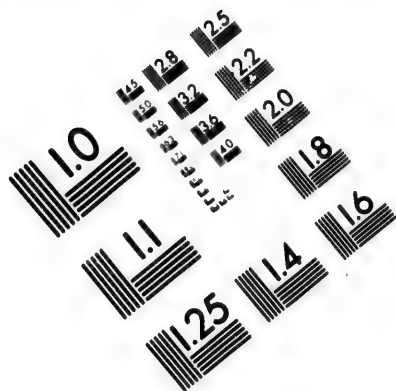
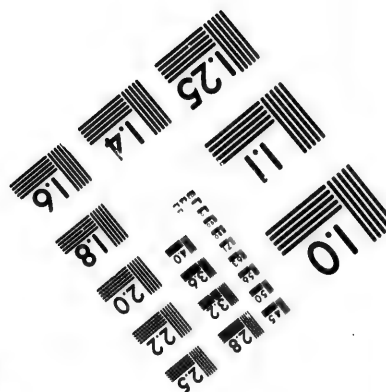
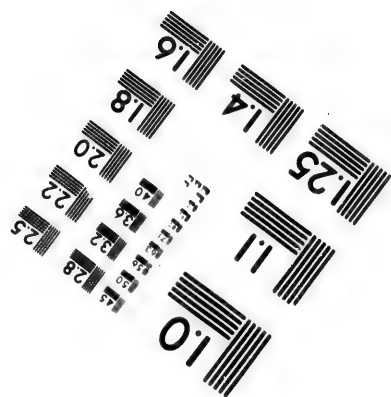
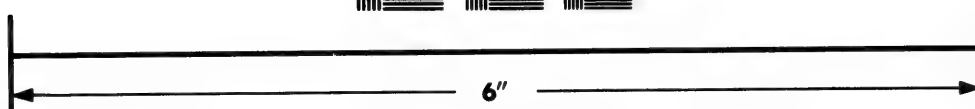
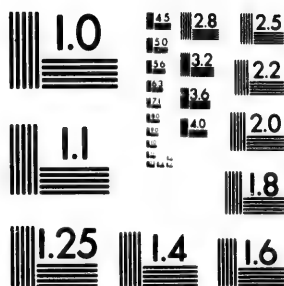


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1983

AN

Am

CHAP. IV.
OF
AMERICA
AND THE
American Islands.

The Continent of *America* being divided
[Pag. 4.] into { *North.*
 South.

<i>North</i> comprehend.	<i>Nova Hispania</i> ———	<i>Capital Cities are</i>	<i>Mexico.</i>
	<i>Nova Granada</i> ———		<i>S. Fee.</i>
	<i>Florida</i> ———		<i>Coca.</i>
	<i>Terra Canadensis</i> ———		<i>Boston.</i>
	<i>Terra Arctica</i> ———		—————
<i>South</i> comprehending	<i>Terra firma</i> ———	<i>Capital Cities are</i>	<i>S. Fee de Bagota.</i>
	<i>Peru</i> ———		<i>Lima.</i>
	<i>The Amazons</i> ———		—————
	<i>Brazil</i> ———		<i>S. Salvador.</i>
	<i>Chili</i> ———		<i>S. Jago.</i>
	<i>Paraguay</i> ———		<i>Assumption.</i>
	<i>Terra Magellanica</i> ———		—————

Of all these in order.

SECT

§. 1. In North-America.

SECT. I.

Concerning Nova Hispania.

d. Miles.
 betw. { 253 0 } of Lon. { Len. from S.E. to N.W. is ab. 2250
 betw. { 292 0 } of Lat. { Its great. }
 betw. { 08 50 } of Lat. { Erea. from E. to W. is abo. 780.
 betw. { 40 00 } of Lat. {

Nova Hispania divided into { Audience of Guadalajara } to Idem. } N. W.
 { Audience of Mexico } to Idem. } to S. E.
 { Audience of Guatemala } to S. Jago de Guaz. }

Guadalajara comprehends the provinces of { Cinaloa } { S. Juan } { In the Mid-
 { New Biscay } { Bebarua } { land from
 { Zacatecas } { Zacatecas } { N. to S.
 { Guadalajara } { Idem. } {
 { Chiameltan } { St. Sebastian } { On the Sea Co.
 { Xuisco } { Compaella } { from N. to S.

Chief Town { Panuco } { Idem. }
 { Mexico } { Idem. } { On Sians Mex-
 { Michoacan } { Idem. } { icanus from
 { Los Angeles } { Idem. } { N. W. to S. E.
 { Antequera } { Idem. } {
 { Toluca } { Idem. } {
 { Toluca } { Idem. } {
 { Toluca } { Idem. } {

106 *Concerning America and its Islands.*

Guatemala comprehends the Provinces of	Soco Nafco	Chief Town	Guatemala	}	From N.W. to S.E. on the South Sea.
	Guatemala		S. Jago de Guat.		
	Nicaragua		Leon		
	Cola Rica		Carthago		
	Veragua		Conception		
	Honduras		New Valladolid		From S.E. to N.W. upon Sinus Mex.
	Vera Pax		Idem		
	Chiapa		Ciudad real		

SECT. II.

Concerning Nova Granada.

This Country is of no certain Extent nor Division, its chief Town is *S. Fee* or *New Mexico* upon the River *North*.

SECT. III.

Concerning Florida.

Situat ^d	betw.	{	258 00	}	of Lon.	{	Len. from E. to W. is ab. 1000 Miles.	}
Situat ^d	betw.	{	37 50	}	of Lat.	{	Brea. from S. to N. is about 600 Miles.	}

The large Country of *Florida* being of no certain Divisions, its chief Towns are { *Coca*, in the main Land. *S. Augustine* } in the *Peninsula* of *Tigiste*. *S. Mathea*

SECT.

Islands.

from N.W.
to S.E. on
the South
Sea.
From S.E. to
N.W. upon
Sinus Mex.

Concerning America and its Islands. 107

SECT. IV.

Concerning Terra Canadensis.

Situated { betw. { 283 00 } of Lon. { Len. from E. to W. is ab. 1280.
 { 327 30 } of Lat. { Brea. from S. to N. is ab. 1260.
 { 41 00 } of Lat. {
 { 62 00 } of Lat. {

Terra Canadensis divided into { North --- } the River Canada,
 { South --- }

North com- { Terra Canadensis propria ---
prehends { Nova Britannia ---
 { Nova Francia ---
 { Nova Scotia ---
 { The English Territories viz.
 { New England ---
 { New York ---
 { N. Jersey & East ---
 { Those of West ---
 { Pennsylvania ---
 { Maryland ---
 { Virginia ---
 { Carolina ---

Chief Town {
 { Quebec --- From N. to S.
 { Port Royal ---
 { Boston ---
 { Idem ---
 { Elizabeth ---
 { Elsingburgh --- From NE.
 { Philadelphia --- to S. W.
 { Baltimore ---
 { James Town ---
 { Charles To. ---

SECT. V.

Concerning Terra Arctica.

Terra Arctica is as yet so badly discovered that we scarcely know any thing of it save the Name.

SECT.

§. 2. In South-America.

SECT. I.

Concerning Terra Firma.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } 292^{\circ} 30' \\ \text{betw. } 228^{\circ} 00' \end{array} \right\}$ of Lon. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } 03^{\circ} 20' \\ \text{betw. } 11^{\circ} 30' \end{array} \right\}$ of Lat. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Len. from E. to W. is ab. 1260.} \\ \text{Brea. from N. to S. is abo. 480.} \end{array} \right\}$ Miles.

Terra Firma divided into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{East, the River Orinoque, called Guiana.} \\ \text{West, the River Orinoque, term'd Castillo del Oro.} \end{array} \right\}$

East comprehends the Provinces of	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Caribana} \\ \text{Guiana} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Morehago} \\ \text{Manboa} \end{array} \right\}$ N. to S.
West comprehends the Provinces of	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Panama, or} \\ \text{Terra firma} \\ \text{Cartagena} \\ \text{St. Martha} \\ \text{Rio de la hacha} \\ \text{Venezuela} \\ \text{Andalucia} \\ \text{Paria} \\ \text{Granada} \\ \text{Popayan} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Panama} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Comara} \\ \text{None remarkable} \\ \text{St. Fe de Bogota} \\ \text{St. Fe de Antiochia} \end{array} \right\}$ From W. to E.

SECT.

Islands.

at.

na.

Miles.
to W. is ab. 1260.
N. to S. is abo. 480.
called *Guiana*.

ermi d *Castello del Oro*.

20 } N. to S.

From W.
to E.

emarkable } From
le *Bagota* } E. to W.
le *Antiuchia*

Concerning America and its Islands. 109

SECT. II.
Concerning Peru.

Separated } d. } berw. } Miles.
} 290 30 } of Lon. } Len. from N. to S. is abo. 1440.
} 303 10 } of S. La. } Brea. from W. to E. is abo. 480.
} 25 30 } of N. La. }
} 01 00 }

Peru comprehends
the Provinces of
} *Poso* } *Poson*
} *Los Quixos* } *Batfa*
} *Pacamores* } *Valladolid*
} *Quito* } *Idem*
} *Peru* } *Lima*
} *Los Cayas* } *Potosi*
} Chief Town }

SECT. III.
Concerning the Land of the *Amazons*.

This vast Country is of no certain Extent nor Division, neither hath it any remarkable Towns.

SECT.

SECT.

SECT. IV.
Concerning Brasil.

Situated { d. }
betw. { 313 00 } of Lon. { Len. from N. E. to S. W. is ab. 1500.
betw. { 346 30 } of Lat. { Its great.
betw. { 01 00 } of Lat. { Brea. from N. to S. is ab. 1320.
betw. { 23 00 }

Brasil [of no certain Division] its ch. To are those of { S. Vincent
Sanctus
Angra dos Reyes--
S. Sebastian
Spiritu sancto
Porto seguro
S. Salvadore--
Pernambuco
Parayba } Found upon the Sea Coast from S. to N.

SECT. V.
Concerning Chili.

Situated { d. }
betw. { 294 00 } of Lon. { Leng. from N. to S. is about 960.
betw. { 302 00 } of Lat. { Its great.
betw. { 25 30 } of Lat. { Brea. from W. to E. is about 200.
betw. { 41 00 }

Chili comprehends the Provinces of { Chyls propria--
Chyls Imperial--
Chucuito-- } To { St. Jago-- } N. to S. upon the Sea Coast.
Ch { Mandosa, E. of } Chyls propria.
Chyls Imperial.

SECT.

Islands.

Miles.
E. to S. W. is ab. 1600.
N. to S. is ab. 1380.

Found upon the Sea
Coast from S. to N.

Miles.
N. to S. is about 960.
W. to E. is about 200.

N. to S. upon the
Sea Coast.
E. of *Chili propria*.
Chili Imperialis.

SECT.

Concerning America and its Islands. 111

SECT. VI.

Concerning Paraguay.

	d.	"		Miles.
Situated	{	betw.	{ 300 10 } of Lon.	{ Len. from N. to S. is abo. 1200.
			{ 323 40 }	
			{ 20 00 }	
			{ 40 00 }	
			{ of Lat. }	{ Its great. }
				{ Breca. from W. to E. is abo. 660.

Paraguay divided into several Provinces, the best known of which are

<i>Guayra</i> —	Chief Town	<i>Ciudad Real</i> —	{ E. to W. on the bran. of Rio de Plata
<i>Paraguay propria</i> —		<i>Villa Rica</i> —	
<i>Chaco</i> —		<i>Concepcion</i> —	
<i>Tucuman</i> —		<i>St. Jago</i> —	
<i>Rio de la Plata</i> —		<i>Assumption</i> —	

bo. of Rio de Pl.

SECT. VII.

Concerning Terra Magellanica.

Terra Magellanica [badly known] comprehends

{	That part of the Continent com-	{	Towns, none.
	monly call'd <i>Regio Patagonum</i>		
	The Southmost Land or Island		
	term'd <i>Terre de Feu</i> —		

So much for the Continent of *America*: Now followeth,

SECT.

SECT. VIII.

Concerning the American Islands.

Being { The Isle of California.
Terra nua, or Terra nova.
North { The Antilles { Greater { Cuba.
Jamaica.
Hispaniola.
Port Rico.
Lesser { Caribes.
Lucayos.
Sotavento.
Bermudas
South is Terra de F. N. or Terra del Fuego.

In the Islands of { California ———— None remarkable.
Terra nova ———— None remarkable.
Cuba ———— Havana.
Jamaica ———— St. Jago.
Hispaniola ———— St. Domègo.
Port Rico ———— Idem.

The chief of the { Caribes being { Tobago ———— James Bay.
S. Vincent ———— None remarkable.
Bairdas ———— S. Michael.
St. Christopher ———— Charles Castle.
Santa Cruz ———— None remarkable.
Antigua ———— None remarkable.
Lucayos being { Enayore ———— None remarkable.
New Providence ———— None remarkable.
Sotavento being { Trinidad ———— St. Joseph.
Margarita ———— Maricao.
Bermudas being Bermudas it felt ———— Southampton Harbour.

And so much for the American Islands.

Concern

Thus we ha
Africa and An
nents their chi
the Towns of
There remain
like a transtie
World, there
ordinarily con
superficies.

P

Concern

Thela a W
The Gra
The Che
Maiven
The Pea
Sandydon
Phindimm
Kench P
The De
Baglowy
Hyperbor
The Se
The Va
Fichtelb
Schvart
The Ca
The Ph
The A

Thus

Islands.

Islands.

Islands.

Islands.

Islands.

Islands.

Concerning the most remarkable Mountains. 113

Thus we have briefly considered the Continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, with their Islands: expressing in these Continents their chief Divisions and Subdivisions, and the most Remarkable Towns of the whole Earth, whether in Continents or Islands. There remains only now [that by way of *Post script*] we should take a transient view of the most Remarkable Mountains in the World, there being nothing material wanting [save them] that is ordinarily considered by Geographers as General Parts of the Earth's Superficies. Therefore,

POST-SCRIPT.

Concerning the most Remarkable Mountains in the World.

Helia a Vulcano	In Island.
The Grampion Hills	S. of the River <i>Die</i> in Scotland.
The Cheviot Hills	Between Scotland and England.
Maent Hills	In Worcester-shire.
The Peake	In Derby-shire.
Snowdon	In Anglesy.
Plinlimmon	In the Shire Cardigan.
Kuncle Patrick	In Ireland in the C. Lim.
The Dofrine Hills	Between Sweden and Norway.
Baglowy	In Norway Southward.
Hyperborean	In Norway Northward.
The Scerens	In Longudock.
The Vange	In Longudock.
Nichtberge	In Prussia.
Schwartzwaldin	In Prussia.
The Carpathian Mountains	In the S. of Poland.
The Pyrenean Hills	Between Spain and France.
The Alps	On the N. of Italy.

Mountains in Europe are

To be seen

The

114 Concerning the most remarkable Mountains.

Rem. Mount. in Euro.	The Appennine Hills —		Dividing Italy into { East.
	Vesuvius a Vulcano —		West.
Remarkable Mountains in	Asia are	Balkan —	In Naples.
		The Holy Mount —	In the N. of Macedon.
		Lacha —	In the E. of Macedon.
		Stromboli a Vulcano —	Between Thessaly and Macedon.
		Etna a Vulcano —	In a little Island W. of Naples.
		Imans —	In Sicily.
		Caucasus —	In Tartary.
		Sardonia —	Betw. Tart. and the Moguls Em.
		Guato —	On the N. of Penin. intra Gangem.
		Taurus —	In Penin. India intra Gangem.
To be seen	Africa are	Monte Lybici —	In Persia, reaching from E. to W. of all Asia.
		Atlas —	Between Zaara and Egypt.
		Basilis —	In the W. of Barbary.
		Amara —	In the N. of the Beldulderid.
		Montes Lunae —	In the N. of the Abyssines.
		Tenerife —	Under the Equator.
	America are	The Apalachin Hills —	Betw. the Abij. and Monomotapa.
		The Andes —	In the Island Tenerife.
			Between Florida and Terra Canadensis.
			In South America running from S. to N.

P A

Some Gener tries me

A brief account of the

I N the fo whole b (I hope (especial short time are great Science not only a Terrestrial C (namely, Col tories or Cap Lakes and R learn all the ther with c Towns of the such a natur faculty of d thereby wo

PART

Mountains.

Italy into { East.
West.

of Macedonia.
of Macedonia.
Thessaly and Macedonia.
Island W. of Naples.

and the Moguls Em.
of Penin. intra Gangem.
Indie intra Gangem.
reaching from E. to
all Asia.

Zaava and Egypt.
of { Barbary.
of the Bidulderid.
of the Abissinis.
e Equator.
Abiss. and Monomotapa.
and Trarise.

Florida and Terra Co.
America running from
N.

PART III.

Comprehends

Some General Observations upon those Coun-
tries mentioned in the former Analysis.

O R,

A brief
account
of the
{ Air ---
Soil ---
Commodities } of all Countries
{ Manners ---
Government } of all People
{ Religion --- } in the
World.

I N the foregoing Treatise I have briefly reduc'd the
whole body of Modern Geography to a short and
(I hope) an exact Analysis, whereby any person
(especially if directed by a Teacher) may in a
short time arrive to a very considerable perfection in that
great Science; for by that small Treatise he may form
not only a general Idea of the whole Terraqueous or
Terrestrial Globe, in all its constituent parts of Land,
[namely, Continents, Islands, Peninsula's, Isthmus, Promon-
tories or Capes] and Water [viz. Oceans, Seas, Gulphs, Straits,
Lakes and Rivers] but also, by it he may completely
learn all the Remarkable Divisions, Subdivisions, (toge-
ther with their Situation and Extent) and the chief
Towns of the whole Earth; and all these so dispos'd in
such a natural method, that the Memory (the chiefest
faculty of the Mind employ'd in this Study) may be
thereby wonderfully eas'd. in being altogether freed
from

Q 2

from

PART

from that woful confusion which generally attends many Authors who have handled this Subject.

But since a young Student of Geography may possibly faintle and be discouraged at the first sight of so great a multitude of Words, which he must of necessity learn by heart, I shall (for his encouragement) subjoin to the aforesaid Analysis, a compendious account of the most remarkable things commonly treated of by Cosmographers, which being both necessary and pleasant, may probably encline his Mind to a more vigorous undertaking of that Study; for having perused the following relation of various Countries and their Inhabitants, he cannot in reason rest satisfied there (these being only the Borders of Geography) but rather it's to be hop'd that thereby he will kindle or stir up his Curiosity to know and search after the *Situation, Bounds, Extent, Dispositions and Subdivisions* of those Countries, concerning which he findeth such relations; especially considering that they (without a competent knowledge of those places) are very dark and obscure; the truest History, without Geography, seeming little better than a Romance. The most remarkable things which Cosmographers ordinarily consider, may be reduced to these following heads: *viz.* The *Air, Soil, Commodities*, briefly of all Countries; as also the *Manners, Government and Religion* of the People inhabiting those Countries. These six general heads shall be here treated of with all brevity imaginable; and to handle them without confusion, I shall travel through all Countries according to the method laid down in the former Analysis. Therefore,

C
Of

Which be
lowing

Viz.

CHAP. I.

Of EUROPE.

Which being divided into these following parts.

Scandinavia.

Roscovia.

France.

Germany.

Viz. Poland.

Spain.

Italy.

Turky in Europe.

And the *European* Islands.

CHAP.

SECT.

S E C T. I.

Concerns Scandinavia.

Comprehending the { *SWEDELAND.*
Kingdoms of { *DENMARK.*
 { *NORWAY.*

§. 1. The Kingdom of *SWEDELAND*.

Air. THE Air of this Country is every where very cold, but (if not too nigh some Lake or Marish) its very pure and wholesome, so that the Inhabitants do frequently live to a Hundred Years, especially they who abstain from excessive drinking, a thing too much practised by many of them.

Soil. Notwithstanding there are frequent and very hard Frosts in this Country from the Month of *October* to the end of *April*, yet the Ground produceth abundance of Grain; and where the Soil is less fertile in Corn that disadvantage is recompenced with tollerable Pasturage: Its numerous Lakes are very well stor'd with various kinds of Fishes. Its Mountains are generally covered over with Trees, and many of them lin'd with considerable Mines of Silver, Tin, Brass and Iron.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Metals, Oxe-hides, Goat-skins, Buck-skins, and costly Furs, Pine-Trees, Fir-Trees, Oakes, Tallow, Tar, Honey, and such like.

Manners. The *Swedes* (for the most part) are Men of big and strong Bodies; Men whose very Constitution doth fit them to be Soldiers, but generally they weaken Nature by their extravagant excess in drinking. Their Genery are said to be very civil to strangers, and many of them become

become confident. The but look upon point of improvement many unnecessary to better advantage.

The Kingdom turns of Force adjacent Nations coming terrible consideration govern'd by Hereditary, but still retain a Government rather to term

The Inhabitants except in *Lithuania* of Papists implanted in the *Angarians*, and the North.

§. 2. The

The Air of in the South most places

The Soil is great abundance also are many Castles, for Hunting.

Its chief for Ships, and Wain

Scandinavia.

119

become considerable proficient in several Arts and Sciences. The Commons are esteem'd good Mechanicks, but lookt upon by all as too much given to laziness in point of improving their Country, by not cutting down many unnecessary Forrests, and imploying that Ground to better advantage.

The Kingdom of *Swedeland* having suffered various Turns of Fortune, in being frequently disturb'd by the adjacent Nations, at last got rid of them all, and becoming terrible to others, did spread it self over a considerable part of its Neighbours Territories. It's now govern'd by its own King, who (since the last Age) is Hereditary, being formerly Elective. The Nobility do still retain a great power in their own hands, so that the Government is partly Aristocratical, but we choose rather to term it a Limited Monarchy.

The Inhabitants of this Country are strict *Lutherans*, Religion. except in *Livonia*, where there is a considerable number of Papists intermixt. The Christian Religion was first planted in this Kingdom by the care and diligence of *Ansgerius*, Arch-Bishop of *Breme*, the Apostle General of the North.

§. 2. The Kingdom of DENMARK.

The Air of this Country is much the same with that in the South part of *Swedeland*, it being very cold, but in most places very wholesome.

The Soil is very good for Grain and Pasturage. Here is great abundance of Fish, especially Herrings. Here also are many wild Fowls, and most kinds of wild Beasts, so that this Country is generally esteem'd very fit for Hunting.

Its chief Commodities are Fish, Tallow, Furniture for Ships, Armour, Ox-hides, Buck-skins, Fir-wood, and Wainscot, &c.

The

Manners.

The *Dan*s are almost of the same temper with their Neighbours the *Swedes* and *Germans*, but that they are generally esteemed to be a People more given to Pride and Cunning, than either of the former: They are said to be industrious and Frugal enough: They are also considerable lovers of Learning, but generally greater lovers of Excess, whether in Drinking or Eating.

Government.

This Kingdom formerly was Elective (although still they advanced the next Heir to the Crown) until the year 1659. that *Frederick* the III. having bravely repulsed the *Swedes*, besieging the capital City *Copenhagen*, it was then rendered Hereditary to his Family. The Nobility here have also a great stroke, yet notwithstanding this (they being most affectionate to their Prince) the Government is truly Monarchical.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are of the Reformed Religion, according to the Doctrine of the *Lutheran* Churches, the whole mass of Popery being abolished by King *Frederick* the I. about the year 1525. which was above Three Hundred and Seventy Years after that *Denmark* was fully established in the Christian Religion by the means of Pope *Adrian* the IV. (an English Man) who before his assumption of the Popedom, was called *Nicolaus Breakpear*.

§. 3. The Kingdom of *NORWAY*.*Air.*

The Air of this Country is so extremely cold, especially towards the North parts of the Kingdom, that it is but thinly inhabited; and that by the meanest of People.

Soil.

By reason of the excessive coldness of the Country, the Soil is very barren, not having force enough to produce the necessaries of Life, the common People being forced to use dry Fish in stead of Bread. In short, the Country is overspread either with vast Forests, barren Mountains, or formidable Rocks.

Its chief Com-
Oyl, Pitch and
Deal-boards, a
change for Corn
ries for Mans L

The *Norwigi*
rant People.
few Towns, bu
great companie

This Kingdom
independant of
of *Denmark*, w
five Castles, w
doth ordinarily
ministration of

The Inhabit
gion as in *Denn*
the Kingdom
ters, usually w
and such like.

C
THE Air
towards
for three quar
they have ver
continue abou

The Plains
and Lakes; co
nerally in tho
trearily cold,

Norwægia.

121

Its chief Commodities are Stock-fish, rich Furs, Train-Oyl, Pitch and Tackling for Ships, as Masts, Cables, Deal-boards, and the like, which the Inhabitants exchange for Corn, Wine, Fruits, Beer, and other necessities for Mans Life.

The Norwægians are esteem'd a simple and grossly ignorant People. Towards the North parts they have very few Towns, but generally live in Tents, and travel in great companies from one place to another in Hunting.

This Kingdom was once a distinct body by it self, and independant of any other, but is now subject to the King of Denmark, who (besides particular Governours in the five Castles of *Bahus*, *Aggerus*, &c. mentioned Page 23.) doth ordinarily keep a Vice-Roy there for the better administration of the publick Affairs of that Kingdom.

The Inhabitants of this Country are of the same Religion as in Denmark, only that in the Northmost parts of the Kingdom they are mere Heathens, and gross Idolaters, usually worshipping the Sun, Fire, Trees, Serpents, and such like.

SECT. II.

Concerning Norwægia.

THE Air of this Country is very cold, particularly towards the North, where Snow and Ice are usual for three quarters of the year. In the Southmost parts they have very scorching heats in the Summer, which continue about the space of six weeks.

The Plains in this Country are very full of Marshes and Lakes; towards the North are vast Forests, and generally in those parts the Ground is so barren, and extremely cold, that what they sow doth seldom or never

Moscovia.

come to due perfection. In the *South-West* parts towards *Poland*, the Soil is tolerably good, for the Ground there produceth various kinds of Grain in great abundance, yea, its generally reported, that their Corn is ready for reaping about two Months after it is sown,

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Furs, Sables, Martins, Wax, Honey, Tallow, Train Oyl, Caviers, Hemp, Flax, Slad, Iron, &c.

Manners. The *Moscovites* are generally lookt upon as a rude, deceitful and ignorant sort of People: They are much addicted to excessive drinking, and to unlawful and beastly pleasure; the abominable sin of Sodomy being too frequent among them. They are said to be great abhorers of Tobacco, and do strictly inhibit the Importation of it into their Country under the severest Penalties.

Government. This great body was once under the *Tartars*, but (having shaken off their yoke) it hath now continued above an hundred years under its own Prince, who taketh the Title of *Czar*, which signifieth Emperour, yet more commonly he is termed the Great Duke. He is an Hereditary Monarch, and his Government truly Despotical, his Subjects being willing to subscribe themselves his Slaves.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country do generally profess the Christian Religion, according to the Doctrine of the *Greek Church*, but differ from it in several material points. The *Moscovites* are said mortally to hate both *Jews* and *Papists*, but that they suffer some *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* to live among them. Towards the *East* parts of the Country adjacent to *Tartary*, they are either gross Idolaters, or incline to Mahometanism. The Christian Faith was first planted in this Country about the year 987. by the preaching of some *Greeks* sent thither by the then Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

THE Air is some, is great excels of those Countries South or North.

By reason of extraordinary fruit of Hemp, &c. The World, to which choicest Blessings thereof being l Corn and Wine of Fruits, that fairer Object. stored with various are several Mounts merous Flocks Coals, and Qu there are several Southmost parts

The chief Commodities are Corn, Wine, Paper, Wood, Flowered Silks,

The French People. Many are they have very considerable several of that learned World

SECT.

S E C T. III.

Concerning France.

THE Air of this Country is very pleasant and whole-*Air*.
some, it being in a good medium between the
great excess of heat and cold, which ordinarily attend
those Countries that extend very far either towards the
South or North.

By reason of the good temper of the Air, the Soil is *Soil*,
extraordinary fruitful, particularly in Corn, Wine, Fruits,
Hemp, &c. There are few Countries in the Christian
World, to which Nature hath been so prodigal of her
choicest Blessings, as she hath been to this: The Fields
thereof being large and open are so intermingled with
Corn and Wines, and every Hedge so beset with choice
of Fruits, that the most curious Eye need not desire a
fairer Object. Here are many Forests, and they well
stored with variety of wild Beasts, fit for Hunting. Here
are several Mountains, and those covered over with nu-
merous Flocks. Here also are many excellent Pits of
Coals, and Quarries of Stones. And besides all these,
there are several rich Mines to be found, especially in the
Southmost parts of the Kingdom.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Salt, Fish, *Commodi-*
Corn, Wine, Almonds, Coral, Canvas, Oade, Linnen, *ties*.
Paper, Wood, Skins, Allamodes, Lurstrings, and Rich
flowered Silks, Verdigris, *Cremor Tartaris*, &c.

The *French* are generally a quick and active sort of *Manners*.
People. Many of them in matters of Learning are blest
with a clear conception and ready expression. Of
late they have advanced the Republick of Letters to a
very considerable height. This Age hath produced se-
veral of that Nation, who are famous through all the
learned World for their singular parts.

Germany.

This Kingdom being formerly under the *Romans*, was gain'd from them by the *Franks*, *Goths* and *Burgundians*, especially the *Franks*, by whom was rais'd a Monarchy, which being continued in the succession of Kings of three several Races, is now as great as any in *Christendom*; which at present is subject to its own King; whose Government is Monarchical, and Crown hereditary in his Heirs Male, all Females being excluded by the *Salique Law*. The whole Kingdom being divided into twelve Governments; over each Government is set a Governor, term'd the Kings Lieutenant General or Vice-Intendant, having the like power as the Lords Lieutenants of *England* had formerly in their several Countries.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country at present are mostly Roman Catholics; the Popish Religion being openly profess'd by the generality of the Kingdom; There are several as yet of the Protestant Communion who live obscurely since the year 1686. The Christian Faith was first plant'd here by some of *S. Peters* Disciples (as is most probably thought) sent thither by him at his first coming to *Rome*.

S E C T. IV.

Concerning Germany.

Air.

THE Air of this Country towards the North is very cold, but in the Southmost parts of that great Continent, its of the like temper with those places in *France* that lye under the same parallel.

Soil.

By reason of the great difference of the Air in various parts of that Country, the Soil is very different according to the situation of those parts. In the Circles lying farthest South, as also those in the middle part of the Continent, particularly the *Upper* and *Lower Rhine*, there is hardly any Country in *Europe* can compare with them

for great plenty of North, namely the seventeen Provinces, coming to perle pasture, they a Country in most and profitable, cessary, but also Life of Man.

The chief C Metals, Allom, Armours and Ir

The *Germans* ple, and comm Those of the pe a sincere and ho part) are either lovers of Honour ple lyeth in the very eminent strange Water-v and such like. vention of Prin also that fatal I *Waldus Swart* a rations, the mol from Fly, made Mathematician

This great E Sovereignities, b to one head. Empire is Elect the General Ef ing divided in hath a Director side together at may meet wher in any confusio

Germany.

125

for great plenty of Corn and Wines; but towards the North, namely the two Saxonies, *Walphalia* and the Seventeen Provinces, the Soil is not so fertile (Vines never coming to perfection there) however as for Corn and Pasturage, they are abundantly furnish'd with them. The Country in most parts is generally pleasant, healthy and profitable, abounding not only with all things necessary, but also with most that are comfortable to the Life of Man.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Corn, *Commodities* Metals, Allom, Salt, Wine, Flesh, Linnen, Quicksilver, *tins*. Armours and Iron-works, &c.

The *Germans* are generally a tall and big kind of People, and commonly of a Phlegmatick Constitution. Those of the poorer sort are laborious, painful, and of a sincere and honest carriage: the Nobles (for the most part) are either Scholars or Souldiers, and said to be true lovers of Honour. The greatest excellency of this People lyeth in the Mechanical sort of Learning, as being very eminent for several Mathematical Experiments, strange Water-works, Medicinal Extractions, Chymistry, and such like. To them we owe that incomparable Invention of Printing, first discovered by a Souldier; as also that fatal Instrument the Gun, found out by *Burkoldus Swart* a Friar. Among all their Mechanical Operations, the most remarkable are the Wooden Eagle and Iron Fly, made by that cunning Artizan and excellent Mathematician *Regiomontanus*.

This great Body comprehends above three hundred *Governments* Sovereignties, but all, or the most of them are homagers *ment*. to one head, stil'd the Emperour of *Germany*. The Empire is Elective, and govern'd by Dyets, almost like the General Estates of *France*. The whole Empire being divided into ten Circles, (as *Page 37.*) each Circle hath a Director both Secular and Ecclesiastick, who preside together at their Assemblies; two or three Circles may meet when one of them is attackt from without, or in any confusion within. The General Dyets consist of three

Germany.

three bodies, viz. The Electoral Princes, other Princes, and Imperial Cities; but more particularly,

In this great body we may reduce all Sovereignities to these five, viz.

The Emperour.	Secular Princes.
The Electors.	Free Cities.
The Ecclesiasticks.	

1. The Emperour (being of the House of *Austria*) doth claim three sorts of Dominion; viz. that of *Austria* as Hereditary, *Bohemia* as his Right; and *Hungary* by Election. In his life time he cauleth his Son, or Brother, or next Kinsman, to be Crowned King of *Hungary*, afterwards King of *Bohemia*, and then (if the Electors are disposed for it) he is also chosen King of the *Romans*, that is to say, his Successor presumptive to the Empire.
2. The Electors are in number eight; viz.

Arch-Bishop of <i>Mayntz</i> —	} Who is	Great Chancel. of the Empire in <i>Germany</i> .
Arch-Bishop of <i>Treves</i> —		Great Chancel. of the Empire in <i>France</i> .
Arch-Bishop of <i>Cologne</i> —		Great Chancel. of the Empire in <i>Italy</i> .
K. of <i>Bohemia</i> [who hath only a Seat in the Election]		Cup-bearer.
D. of <i>Bavaria</i> —		Great Steward.
D. of <i>Saxony</i> —		Great Marshal.
D. of <i>Brandenburgh</i> —		Great Chamberlain.
Pr. Palat. of the <i>Rhine</i> —		Great Treasurer.

And lately the D. of *Hanover* is named to be one of the Electoral Princes.

3. Ecclesiastick Princes (besides the first three Electors) are several. The Arch-Bishop of *Salzburg* is great Master of the *Teutonic* Order: Besides him are many Bishops, Abbots and Abbesses, who are absolute over the Temporality of their Benefices; the Election to their Dignities belong to their several Chapters, wherein neither the Pope nor Emperour have any right to meddle.

4. Among

4. Among the *Austria*, and be and Landgrave power absolute

5. The free Imperial Cities are in their A to the Diets of are in league in the time of *Lauenburgh, Co.*

To the Gov may add publicks,

1. The Un number) are it were) they ing together of the World, g neral, who do each Province three Colleg the Council o In the Assemb Provinces to g to the resoluti among them a first, as being ries first prop the seven Pro order followi thirdly *Zilana Over-Tffel*, and

2. *Switzer* a large Comm The body of viz. The *Sw Cantons*. Sec for their comm The Prefetu

4. Among the Secular Princes, is the Arch-Duke of Austria, and besides him several other Dukes, Marquesses, and Landgraves, as also some Earls and Barons who have power absolute enough in their own Dominions.

5. The free Cities are either Imperial or Hans Towns: Imperial Cities are those who bear the Eagle of the Empire in their Arms, and have right to send their Deputies to the Diets of the Empire. Hans Towns are those that are in league together reciprocally to assist one another in the time of distress: Of these the chief are *Lubeck, Lunenburg, Cologne, Brunswick, Dantzick, Hamburgh*, &c.

To the Government of Germany we { *Holland.*
may add the three following Re- { *Switzerland.*
publicks, viz. { *Geneva.*

1. The United Provinces of *Holland* (being seven in number) are under a Democratical Government, or (as it were) they are several Common-wealths; but all joining together do make up one the most considerable in the World, govern'd by the Assembly of the States General, who do ordinarily meet at the *Hague*; for thither each Province sends its Deputies, where they compose three Colledges or Assemblies; viz. The States General, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accounts. In the Assembly of the States General, it behoves all the Provinces to give their consent in general and particular to the resolutions there taken, there being no such thing among them as plurality of Voices. *Gualders* taketh place first, as being the eldest, and because her Plenipotentiaries first proposed the Union. In their Assemblies all the seven Provinces have still given their Voices in this order following, *Gualders* and *Zetphen* first, then *Holland*, thirdly *Zeland*, fourthly *Utrecht*, fifthly *Frisland*, sixthly, *Over-Iffel*, and lastly *Groningen*.

2. *Switzerland* is under a Popular Government. Its a large Commonwealth made up of many little ones. The body of their State consisteth of three distinct parts, viz. The *Switzers* themselves distributed into thirteen *Cantons*. Secondly, Those States confederate with them for their common Liberty and Protection. And Thirdly, The *Prefectures* that are subject to them; whether by

Gift,

4. Among

Germany.

Gift, Purchase or Chance. The body of the *Cantons* is governed by each *Canton*, having its particular Magistrate chosen by the *Plebeians*; by whom (with a standing Council chosen out of the People, which assisteth him) all particular Controversies of the *Canton* are heard and determined. But when any publick Cause doth occur (which relate to all the *Cantons*) then each of them doth send its Commissioner to the General Diet, where every *Canton* hath one Vote, and matters are determined by the Major part. The chief of the Confederate States (besides *Geneva*) are the *Grisons*, an adjacent Commonwealth [chief Town *Coire*] govern'd in like manner as the *Switzers*. The chief of the Prefectures of the *Switzers* are those Countries and Cities of *Baden* and *Sargans*, with many other Towns and Valleys, situated high unto or among the *Alpes*.

3. *Geneva* being a free Republick, is govern'd by its own Magistrates, and is in Confederacy with the *Cantons* of *Switzerland*. This State is principally directed by the Civil or Imperial Laws, the Judge whereof is called the Lieutenant Criminal, before whom all Causes are tryed, and from whom there lyeth no Appeal, unless it be unto the Council of Two Hundred, whom they call the Great Council. Out of this Council, there is chosen another lesser of Twenty five, and out of them four principal Officers, whom they call the Syndicks who have the sole management of the Commonwealth, except it be in some great matter, as making of Peace or War, offensive or defensive Leagues, hearing Appeals, and such like general concerns, which the Great Council of Two Hundred must determine.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are mighty various in point of Religion. Here we find Jews intermixt with Christians, and these divided into *Papists* and *Protestants*, the latter also divided into *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, &c. But more particularly, the *Roman* Catholick Religion doth in a special manner spread it self over the *Dutchies* of *Austria* and *Bavaria*, with the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, as also the D. of *Cleves* and *Juliers*. The Doctrine of *Luther* doth chiefly flourish in *Franconia*, the two *Saxons*, the lower *Palatina* of the *Rhine*, and the *Landgrave* of

of *Hesse* Co
Holland the T
the greatest
pists, Jews,
intermixt, al
for Tradings
sian Faith (C
planted here
Twelve; bu
it's thought g
and *Martyr*
Apostle, but
that too at di
body receiv'd

THE AIR
according
ferent parts of
wards the North
wholsome; b
larily *Lithuania*,
unwholsome,
of Lakes in the
waters send up
with the Air, c

The nature of
the Ground lying
this Country are
Grain and Fruit
only furnish the
ry of them to
this Kingdom an
rich Mine

f the *Cantons* is
particular Magi-
(with a stand-
which assisteth
Canton are heard
Cause doth oc-
each of them
ral Diet, where
are determined
moderate States
cent Common-
like manner as
res of the *Swit-*
den and *Sargans*,
ruated nigh unto

govern'd by its
with the *Cantons*
directed by the
eof is called the
causes are tried,
unless it be unto
ey call the Great
chosen another
a four principal
who have the sole
except it be in
e or War, offen-
peals, and such
Council of Two

mighty various in
s intermixt with
ts and Protestants,
nd Calvinists, &c.
atholick Religion
over the Dutchies
gdom of *Bohemia*,
The Doctrine of
ia, the two *Saxo-*
nd the Landgrave
of

of *Hiss's* Country. And in the United Provinces of *Holland* the Tenets of *Cathin* are mostly received; yet in the greatest part of these Countries there are found Pa-
pists, Jews, Anabaptists, Quakers, and many other Sects
intermixt, all Religions being tolerated in several Towns
for Tradings sake, as particularly at *Amsterdam*. The Chri-
stian Faith (according to *Dionysius* Bishop of *Tyre*) was
planted here by *S. Thomas* Surnamed *Didymus*, one of the
Twelve: but that Author being of very small esteem,
it's thought generally best to say with the *Magdeburgians*
and *Martyrologies* that the *Germans* had not all the same
Apostle, but that by different Apostolical Men (and
that too at different times) the various parts of that great
body receiv'd the Preaching of the blessed Gospel.

S E C T. V.

Concerning Poland.

THE Air of this Country is of a different Nature, *Air:*
according to the nature and situation of the dif-
ferent parts of that Kingdom, for in the Provinces to-
wards the *North-West*, it's very cold, yet very pure and
wholesome; but towards the *North-East* parts, particu-
larly *Lithuania*, it's not only cold, but also very gross and
unwholesome, which chiefly ariseth from the vast number
of Lakes in that part of the Country, whose standing
waters send up infectious Vapours, which being intermixt
with the Air, do easily corrupt the whole mass thereof.

The nature of the Air still having a great influence on *Soils:*
the Ground lying under it; the *North-West* Provinces of
this Country are abundantly fertile, affording all sorts of
Grain and Fruits in so great measure, that they cannot
only furnish themselves, but also transport some quan-
tity of them to other Countries. In the middle part of
this Kingdom are some Mountains, and those well stor'd
with rich Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, and Lead.

The Provinces towards the *North* and *North-East* are very barren in Fruits and Corn, but very full of Woods, Lakes and Rivers.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Wax, Linnen, Boards, Masts for Ships, Birch, rich Furs, Salt, Amber, Potashes, Soap, Corn, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Rozin, &c.

Manners. The *Polanders* are generally handsome, tall, well proportioned, good Souldiers, and speak Latin very fluently : The Gentry are more prodigal than liberal, costly in their Apparel, delicious in their Diet, and extravagant for their excess in Drinking. The Peasants are no better than meer Slaves to their riotous and tyrannical Landlords. The absolute power, and ill usages of the Nobles towards the Commonality, and feuds one with another, was the great cause of the revolt of the *Cossacks*, and produced many lamentable disorders in that Kingdom.

Government. The large body of *Poland* is govern'd by its own King who is Elective, and that by the Clergy and Nobility alone, the Commons having no hand in it. His Government is termed Monarchical, but (if rightly considered) it's rather a real Aristocracy, the Nobility in their Elections having so limited the Kings Power, that without their Consent in Council, he may neither make War, nor treat of Peace, nor do any thing of importance, that concerns the Publick.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are for the most part *Roman* Catholics, yet (all Religions being tolerated) there are many of the *Greek* Church, as also *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, *Jews*, *Quakers*, &c. and toward the North-most parts, particularly in *Samogitia*, there are found several who are as yet mere Heathens, worshipping the Sun and Moon. The Christian Faith was planted in *Poland* at several times, and by several persons. In *Poland* properly so call'd, Christianity was first establish'd in the time of their Prince *Micislans* Son of *Memomislus*, A. D. 963. In *Lithonia* by the preaching of one *Meinardus*, Anno

Anno 1200, or thereabouts, year 1285, at the time of *Poznań*, and then of *Waldensis*, and at the same time and upon other

THE Air of being told in the Summer tedious and inclement, broad about November, because of the Sun beams.

The Soil of not to any part of the modities, especially ripeness and perny parts it's rich with wild and r and so Sandy and so deficient But these outward recompened by great plenty of with these Moun

The chief C Oyls, Sugar, M Saffron, Annise Cork, Soap, A and Tobacco, &

Spain.

131

Anno 1200, or thereabouts. In *Lithuania* not until the year 1385, at the admission of *Jagello* to the Crown of *Poland*, and then done (as some say) by *Thomas Walden*, or *Waldensis*, an Englishman. In *Samogitia* and *Pobinia* at the same time with *Lithuania*. In the rest at other times and upon other occasions.

SECT. VI.

Concerning Spain.

THE Air of this Country is very clear and calm, *Air*, being seldom obicur'd with Mists or Vapours, and in the Summer time extremely hot, it being both dangerous and inconvenient for the Inhabitants to stir abroad about Noon in the Months of *May, June, July* and *August*, because of the violent and scorching heat of the Sun beams.

The Soil of this Country (where it is fertile) yields *Soil*, not to any part of *Europe* for Delights, Pleasures and Commodities, especially Fruits, which are here in greater ripeness and perfection than in other places; but in many parts it is either over-grown with Woods, cumbered with wild and rocky Mountains, or of so hot a Nature, and so Sandy and chaly, that it is not very fit for Tillage, and so deficient in Water, as not good for Pasturage. But these outward disadvantages last mentioned are fully recompensed by some Commodities within, namely the great plenty of Silver, Steel, and Iron Mines, where with these Mountains abound.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Wines, *Commodi-* Oils, Sugar, Metals, Rice, Silk, Liquorish, Honey, Flax, *tiss.* Saffron, Anniseed, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Cork, Soap, Anchovies, Sumach, Wood, Lamb-skins, and Tobacco, &c.

S 2

The

Humors.

The *Spaniards* are of a swarthy complexion, black hair, and of good proportion, stately in all their actions, of a majestic gate and deportment, grave and serious in their carriages : In offices of Piety very devout, not to say superstitious ; obedient and faithful to their King ; patient in adversities ; not prone to alter their Resolutions nor Apparel ; in War too deliberate ; And they esteem dishonourable ; much addicted to Women, and by Nature extremely proud.

Government.

Spain is govern'd by its own King, whose Government is Monarchical, and Crown Hereditary. This great Kingdom of old was divided into many Kingdoms, but now all under one Monarch, who possesseth many and vast Dominions, but more Titles, in particular, that of the *Catholic King*.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are very punctual followers of the Church of *Rome*, and that in her grossest Errors and Corruptions, taking up their Religion on the Popes Authority, and therein so tenacious (or rather peremacious) that the King doth suffer none to live in his Dominions, who profess not the *Roman Catholic* Religion, all other professions being expell'd by that Anti-Christian Tyranny of the bloody Inquisition, at first devised and set up by *Pedro Gonzales de Mendoza*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, against such converted *Jews* and *Moslems* as did return again to their superstition, but of late is hath been chiefly turn'd upon those of the Protestant Communion. The Christian Faith was first planted here (if we may believe the Old *Spanish* Tradition) by *S. James* the Apostle, within four years after the death of our Redeemer ; but this Tradition (though receiv'd for a long time) is of late rejected by several Learned Men of the Church of *Rome*, and that upon good grounds.

What is here said of the *Spaniards* in respect of *Airs*, *Soil*, *Commodities*, *Manners* and *Religion*, the like (almost in every thing) may be affirmed of the *Portuguese*. As for the Nature of Civil Government establish'd among them, the Kingdom of *Portugal* was formerly under Spain,

Spain, but (since the
dom, govern'd by
nally Monarchical,

S
C
THE Air of
rare and
thence, that for
scorching heat, (in
of those parts in
and in several pl
ordinarily grow
all other parts of
wholome to becom

The Soil is ge
nerally every w
chickest or Corn
the most part of
the best kinds of
do yield several
and *Natural* Gold.
Here is a
pure Marble, in
the Garden of L

The chief Co
Corn, Rice, S
Fossils, Gold
oke.

The *Italians* a
nious. Their
are natural, i
Actions decent

is now, but (since the year 1648) is an independent Kingdom, govern'd by its own King, whose Government is truly Monarchical, and Crown Hereditary.

SECT. VII.

Concerning Italy.

THE Air of this Country is generally pure, temperate and wholesome, except in the Southmost parts thereof, that for several months in the Summer, it is scorching hot, (it being of the same quality with the Air of those parts in Spain which lie under the same parallel) and in several places of the Land of the Church, it is ordinarily gross and unwholesome, but passes through all other parts of that Country, there is no Air more wholesome to breathe in than it.

The Soil of this Country is very fertile, and that generally every where yielding in great abundance the choicest of Corn, Wines and Fruits. Its Woods are for the most part continually green, and well stored with the best kinds of wild and tame Beasts. Its Mountains do yield several kinds of Metals, and some in Tifany and Naples are said to afford rich Mines of Silver and Gold. Here is also great quantity of true Alabaster and pure Marble. In short, this Country is generally esteem'd the Garden of Europe.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Wines, Corn, Rice, Silks, Velvets, Tartaries Marbles, Grains, *itis*, Perfumes, Gold wire, Allom, Armour, Glasses, and such like.

The *Italians* are generally grave, reticent and long-lived. Their Character is some less than that they are natural, in their Manners respectable, but their Actions despicable: To which may be added, that they are

blaspheme rather than swear, and murder a man sooner than slander him. But this being rather the fault of some, than humour of all. it's observ'd by moderate and impartial men, that (for the most part) they are obedient to their Superiours, courteous to Inferiours, civil to their Equals, and very affable to Strangers. In Apparel they are said to be very modest; in their Furniture of their Houses, sumptuous; at their Tables, neat; and in their Reputation is exceeding tender, that whosoever slandereth any one of them, it is come to the parties ears, he is sure to dye for it. In short, for civil carriage and behaviour they are inferior to none, but for their extreme strictness to their Wives (being extremely jealous of them) they exceed all Reason.

**GOVERN-
MENT.**

The Government of *Italy* cannot be duly described, without considering the chief Divisions of that Country, there being so many Sovereignities therein, independant on one another, and not subjected to one Head: The whole Country being divided (*Page 59.*) into upper, middle, and lower.

The upper part (or *Lombardy*) being again divided into one Principality, five Duchies, two Republicks, and one Bishoprick. That one Principality, viz. *Piedmont*, is under the Duke of *Savoy*, except those places lately taken by the *French*. The five Duchies, viz. those of *Montferrat*, *Milan*, *Parma*, *Modena* and *Mantua*, are under several Sovereigns; for *Montferrat* is partly under the Duke of *Savoy*, partly under the *French King*. *Milan* is under the King of *Spain*, for which he is dependant on the Emperour. *Parma* is mostly under its own Duke, who is Feuditary to the Pope. *Modena* is under its own Duke, who is dependant on the Emperour: And *Mantua* is mostly under its own Duke, who is feuditary to the Emperour. The two Republicks being those of *Venice* and *Genova* (of whom particularly afterwards) are govern'd by their own Senate and Magistrates. The one Bishoprick being that of *Trent*, is subject to the House of *Austria*.

The middle part being divided into the Land of the Church, the Duke of *Tuscany*, and the Republicks of *Lucca* and *St. Marino*. The Land of the Church, or *St.*

Pellegrini

Patrimony is the Pope, and ruled by four Divisions. The first part under its name (for which the Pope is belonging) Republicks of *Lucca* their own Magistrates wards.

The lower part of is subject to the Pope (the Pope) and governs. Besides these there are under the protection of the Emperour, the

To the Government the four follow

1. *Venice*. This Government, being the City both for People having no hand in the chief Officer in this (or Doge) whole no better than a publick and private, without who nothing, and yet something; yea, he is of the Senate, and he may not go out by them is preferred he is little better if he stir abroad; honourable servant. Each of all the German years of Age, twenty five thousand do askable at one

Turky in Europe.

237

The whole Territory is but one Mountain about three miles in length, and ten miles round, containing three Villages, eight Corn-Mills, and two Powder-Mills. It consisteth of about five thousand Inhabitants, who do boast of their State being a free Commonwealth about a thousand years. It's governed by its own Magistrates, who are under the protection of the Kings.

The Inhabitants of *Italy* are of the *Roman Catholick Religion*, and that partly in reference to the *Pope's* party, for fear of the Inquisition, and partly by being kept in gross Ignorance of the Protestant Doctrine, of which they are taught many false and monstrous things. The Christian Faith was first preached here by *S. Paul*, who went thither in or about the beginning of the Reign of the Emperour *Claudius*, as is generally testify'd by some ancient Writers of good account.

SECT. VIII.

Concerning Turkey in Europe.

THE Air of this Country is very different, according to the situation of the various parts of it, which extend themselves considerably towards all quarters, but generally it's a good pleasant temperate Air, abundantly wholsom to breath in.

The many Countries comprehended under *Turky* in *Soil*, *Europe*, are very various in their *Soil*, some of them being much more fertile than others, but considering the whole together, it generally produces Corn, Wine, Oyl, Fruits and Pasturage. Amongst the Mountains of this Country (mentioned *Papae*), that are situated to the North of the *Danube*, the *Tatav* is not fruitful, being in some places full of sandy mountains, and bare grounds. *Transylvania* (abundantly fertile) is said to be very bad and unwholesome.

Turky in Europe.

(because of its vicinity to the Sea) is frequently visited with cold and piercing Winds, which render the Soil in some places less productive than others.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Metals, Sulphur, Vitriol, Wines, Oyls, Velvets, Damask, Turkey-Grograins, &c.

Manners. The *Turks* are generally well complexioned, of good stature, proportionably compacted, no idle talkers, no doers of things superfluous. They are hot and venereous, servile to their Prince, and zealous to their Religion. They nourish no hair upon their heads, except it be a tuft upon the top of their heads, by which they think that *Mahomet* will snatch them up into Paradise at the day of Judgment. They account it an opprobrious thing to uncover their heads. In their ordinary salutations they lay their hands on their bosoms, and a little incline their bodies, but accosting a person of Rank they bow almost to the ground, and kiss the hem of his Garment. As they pass in the streets, they prefer the left hand before the right, as being thereby master of his Sword with whom they walk. Walking up and down they never use, and much wonder at the walking of Christians. They are expert at their bow, and shooting is their ordinary recreation.

Government. The Government of this great body is not the same in all its parts, there being different Sovereignities to whom it belongs, particularly the Emperour of *Germany*, the Great *Turk* and *Venitians*. Those belonging to the Emperour and *Venitians* are rul'd by particular Governments set over them. Those in the hands of the Great *Turk* are also govern'd by *Bassas* and *Sangiacs* to whom the care of the different Provinces is immediately intrusted. But to know more exactly the true Government of that vast body in all its parts, let us particularly view every one of its Divisions (mentioned *Page 55.*) Therefore, 1. *Hungary* (reckon'd a part of *Turky* in *Europe* for methods sake) may be said now to be wholly under the Emperour. 2. *Transylvania* is under its own Prince or Waywode, once Tributary to the *Turks*, but now

Tur
now under the protection of its own V
subject to its own V
Turks, though now in
tion. 5. *Little Tart*
the great Cham, wh
5. *Romania*, 7. *Bulga*
the *Turks*. 9. *Sclav*
to. *Bosnia* is chiefly
mostly under the E
under the *Venitians*,
Greece divided into *A*
Achaia and *Morea*.
Macedon and *Thessaly*,
other three, namely,
partly under the *Turks*,
last of all, to wit, *Mor*
To the Government
the Republick of *Ragu*
in *Dalmatia* upon the
hour is call'd the *Ree*
an hundred Senators;
month, the people be
(continued) he might
bereave them of their
to their dreaded Ne
for this end the *Citize*
hour of their Castle,
always in the night
State payeth Tribute
tians. It is under the
to whom it also paye
Vice-Roy of *Sicily*.

The Inhabitants of
many Countries) are
reducible to these two
nism. They who profes
ny Members, especiall
Church of *Rome*, and
tion: But more partic
of that great body,
in *Hungary* the *Roman*

Turky in Europe.

139

now under the protection of the Emperour. 3. *Valachia* subject to its own Waywode, who is Tributary to the *Turks*, though now in part under the Emperours protection. 5. *Little Tartary* is under its own Prince call'd the great Cham, who is Tributary to the *Turks* for it. 6. *Romania*, 7. *Bulgaria*, 8. *Serbia*, are all three under the *Turks*. 9. *Slavonia* is chiefly under the Emperour. 10. *Bosnia* is chiefly under the *Turks*. 11. *Croatia* is mostly under the Emperour. 12. *Dalmatia* is partly under the *Venitians*, partly under the *Turks*. Lastly, *Greece* divided into *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Thessalia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia* and *Morea*. The first and third of these, viz. *Macedon* and *Thessaly*, are wholly under the *Turks*; the other three, namely, *Albania*, *Epirus* and *Achaia*, are partly under the *Turks*, partly under the *Venitians*; and the last of all, to wit, *Morea*, is now wholly under the *Venitians*.

To the Government of *Turky* in *Europe* we may add the Republick of *Ragusi*, which is a small Commonwealth in *Dalmatia* upon the *Adriatick* Gulph. Its chief Governour is call'd the Rector, he is assisted by a Council of an hundred Senators; his Government is changed every month, the people being greatly afraid that (if longer continued) he might either gradually or treacherously bereave them of their Priviledges, and so become a prey to their dreaded Neighbours the *Turks* and *Venitians*; for this end the Citizens do every day change the Governour of their Castle, who must enter into his Command always in the night time, and that blindfolded. This State payeth Tribute to the Great *Turk* and the *Venitians*. It is under the protection of the King of *Spain*, to whom it also payeth Tribute in the person of the Vice-Roy of *Sicily*.

The Inhabitantes of this Country (or rather of these many Countries) are of various Religions, yet chiefly reducible to these two, viz. Christianity and Mahometanism. They who profess Christianity are divided into many Members, especially those of the *Greek* Church, the Church of *Rome*, and several of the Protestant Communion: But more particularly (to run over the Divisions of that great body, as they are laid down, *Page 59.*) in *Hungary* the *Roman* Catholic Religion doth chiefly prevail.

Turkey in Europe.

prevail; next to it that of the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, here also are several *Jews*. In *Transylvania* the Doctrine of *Luther* and *Calvin* is chiefly embraced; besides in it are some *Roman Catholics*, *Greeks*, *Antitrinitarians* and *Anabaptists*. In *Valachia* and *Moldavia* they are mostly members of the *Greek Church*. In *Little Tartary* they are (for the greatest part) zealous followers of *Mahomet's* Principles. In *Romania*, *Bulgaria* and *Serbia*, they are Christians after the manner of the *Greek Church*. In *Bosnia*, *Scythia*, *Croatia* and *Dalmatia*, the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome* is chiefly taught, but there are several of the *Greek Church* intermixed, together with many *Mahometans*. Lastly, in *Greece* the Christians are generally of the *Greek Church*: Here are also *Jews*, *Mahometans*, &c. and several Sects of Men, all Religions being tolerated by the Great *Turk*. The Christian Faith was planted in this great body at various times, and by different persons: For *Hungary* received the blessed Gospel about the year 1016, by the industry and preaching of *Albert*, Arch-Bishop of *Prague*, *Bulgaria* was fully converted to Christianity about the year 860, and *Greece* was watered with the blessed Gospel by the powerful preaching of *S. Paul*, who (*Acts 16. 12.*) was particularly moved by the Holy Spirit to go into *Macedonia*, from thence to *Thessalonica*, and then to *Corinth*, that he might spread among those People the glad Tidings of Salvation, through the means of a crucified Redeemer. Other Provinces of this vast body, whether on the *South* or *North* of the *Danube*, were instructed in the Christian Faith at other times, and upon other occasions. And as much for the *Air*, *Soil*, *Commodities*, as also the *Manners*, *Government* and *Religion* in all Countries of the Continent of *Europe*. Now followeth,

SECT

The
to extr
sons in
quently
Nations

Not
rably

Europe.

Lutherans and *Calvinists*,
Transylvania the Doctrine
embraced; besides in
Poland, *Antirritarians* and
Moldavia they are mostly
In *Little Tarry* they are
followers of *Maronites*
Syria and *Scythia*, they are
of the *Greek Church*. In
Babylonia, the Doctrine of
taught, but there are fer-
mixture together with many
the Christians are gene-
There are also *Jews*, *Mahom-*
Of Men, all Religions be-
The Christian Faith
at various times, and by
they received the blessed
by the industry and preach-
Prague, *Bulgaria* was fully
in the year 860, and *Greece*
Gospel by the powerful
Acts 16. 12.) was particu-
to go into *Macedonia*, from
to *Corinth*, that he might
the glad Tidings of Salva-
of a crucified Redeemer.
ody, whether on the *Snow*
instructed in the Christian
on other occasions. And in
andities, as also the *Manner*,
Countries of the Continent

European Islands.

141

SECT. IX.

Concerning the European Islands.

THE Islands adjacent to Europe being reduc'd to three Classes, viz.

	Page.
North comprehending the <i>Scandi-</i>	
<i>navian</i> Islands	71.
West compreh. { <i>Island</i> ----- }	72.
{ The <i>Britannick</i> Islands ----- }	73. to 83.
{ And the <i>Azores</i> ----- }	83.
South comprehending those of	
the <i>Mediterranean</i> Sea ----- }	83. & 84.

Of all those Islands the *Britannick* being the most considerable, we shall in the first place particularly consider them, and then take a general view of all the rest.

The *Britannick* Islands being divided (*Page* 72.) into *Greater* and *Lesser*, we shall here confine our selves to the former, viz. Those of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, comprehending three different Kingdoms, and one Principality. Our method of mentioning Countries in the former Analysis being still to begin with those situated towards the North, we shall therefore continue the aforesaid method, and in treating of the Isle of *Great Britain*, shall first consider the North part thereof, namely,

SCOTLAND.

The Air of this Country is generally very pure, and Air, to extraordinary wholsom to breath in, that several persons in the Northmost parts of that Kingdom, do frequently arrive at greater Ages, than are usual in other Nations of Europe.

SECT

Notwithstanding this Country is of a Climate considerable-ly Northern, yet it produceth all necessaries, and many

European Islands.

many of the comforts of Humane Life. Its Seas are infinitely stored with most kinds of excellent Fish ; its Rivers do wonderfully abound with the choicest of Salmon ; its Plains do sufficiently produce most kinds of Grain, Herbs and Fruit ; and many of its Mountains are not only lin'd with invaluable Mines, and the best of Coals, but also several of them are so cover'd over with numerous Flocks, that great droves of Cattle do yearly pass into the North of England.

Commodities.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are most sorts of Fish in great abundance, much Linnen Cloth and Tallow, vast numbers of Cattle and Hides, as also excellent Honey, Lead-Oar, Iron, Train Oyl, Course Cloaths, Frizes, &c.

Manners.

The Scots for the most part are an active, prudent, and religious sort of people. Many abominable Vices too common in other Countries, are not so much as speculatively known among them. They generally abhor all kinds of excess in Drinking, and effeminate delicacy in Diet, choosing rather to improve the Mind than pamper the Body. Many of them make as great advances in all parts of ingenious and solid Learning, as any Nation of Europe. And as for their singular Fidelity (although slanderously spoken of by some) its abundantly well known and experienced abroad ; for an undoubted demonstration thereof is publickly given to the whole World, in that a Neighbouring Prince, and his Predecessors (for almost three hundred years) have committed the immediate care of Their Royal Persons to them, without ever having the least cause to repent, or ground of change.

GOVERNMENT.

This Kingdom hath alwayes enjoy'd an Hereditary Limited Monarchy, though many times the immediate Heir, or next in Blood, hath been set aside, and another more remote hath mounted the Throne. Since its Union with England, both Kingdoms are under one King, who is still'd, The Monarch of Great Britain. The Government of this Kingdom is chiefly manag'd by a Council of State, or Privy Council, made up of those call'd properly

perly
Gentr
cers of
Chanc
dent
Treas
Lord
Civil
are fit
those
Extrac
one of
Europe
liamen
mission
The K
by for
Comm
Matter
compo
Clerk,
in this
Over a
there a
for Civ
as Sher

The
formed
fully r
profess
Princip
profess
cel then
and few
punishi
perions
imparti
perions
lover r
Here ar
The Cl

Islands.

ane Life. Its Seas are in-
ls of excellent Fish ; its
with the choicest of Sal-
ly produce most kinds of
many of its Mountains are
e Mines, and the best of
n are so cover'd over with
roves of Cattle do yearly

this Country, are most
nce, much Linnen Cloth
Cattle and Hides, as also
Iron, Train Oyl, Course

rt are an active, prudent,
Many abominable Vices
s, are not so much as spe-
n. They generally abhor
g, and effeminate delicacy
prove the Mind than pain-
n make as great advances
olid Learning, as any Na-
their singular Fidelity (al-
f by some) its abundantly
broad ; for an undoubted
lickly given to the whole
g Prince, and his Prede-
red years) have commit-
their Royal Persons to them,
ause to repent, or ground

es enjoy'd an Hereditary
any times the immediate
een set aside, and another
e Throne. Since its Union
are under one King, who
at Britain. The Govern-
ty manag'd by a Council
ade up of those call'd pro-
perly

European Islands.

143

perly Officers of State, and others of the Nobility and
Gentry, whom the King pleaseth to appoint. The Offi-
cers of State are eight in number, viz. The Lord High
Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord Presi-
dent of the Council, Lord Secretary of State, Lord
Treasurer Deputy, Lord Register, Lord Advocate, and
Lord Justice Clerk. The Administration of Justice in
Civil Affairs is lodg'd in the Lords of the Session, who
are fifteen in number, whereof one is President, and to
those are joyn'd some Noblemen, under the name of
Extraordinary Lords of Session. This Court is esteem'd
one of the most august and learned Judicatories in
Europe : From it there lyes no Appeal, but to the Par-
liament, which is now made up of the Peers, the Com-
missioners of Counties, and those of Free Burroughs.
The Kings Person is alwayes represented in Parliament
by some Nobleman, who bears the Title of Lord High
Commissioner. The distribution of Justice in Criminal
Matters is committed to the Court of Justice, which is
composed of the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice
Clerk, and five or six other Lords of the Session, who
in this Bench are called Commissioners of Justiciary.
Over and above these two Supreme Courts of Justice,
there are a great many subordinate Judicatories, both
for Civil and Criminal Affairs, through the Kingdom,
as Sheriffs-Courts, Courts of Regality, and the like.

The Inhabitants of this Country are of the true Re-
formed Religion. Here the Protestant Doctrine is care-
fully taught in its purest splendour, and the numerous
professours thereof are extraordinary sincere in their
Principles, and generally do practice conformable to their
professions. No Christian Society whatsoever doth ex-
cel them for their exact observation of the Sabbath day ;
and few can equal them for their singular strictness in
punishing scandals, and severely censuring of all vicious
persons (who fall under the Church Discipline) and that
impartially enough, having little or no regard to the
persons of Men, but prosecuting all (of what Quality
soever they are) according to the nature of their offence.
Here are some Papists, and a small number of Quakers.
The Christian Faith (according to the best accounts)

W. A.

was planted in this Country about the beginning of the third century. By reason of the *Dionysian* persecution many Christians are said to have fled from the Continent into the Isle of *Great Britain*, and particularly (as an Ancient Father expressly testified) into that part of the Island, *in quam Romana Arma nunquam penetravit*, which (without all doubt) must be *Scotland*. *St. Columba* or *Regulus*, is said to have brought over with him the *Arm*, or (as some affirm) the *Lig* of *St. Andrew* the Apostle, and to have buried it in that place where now the City of *St. Andrews* stands. These first propagators of Christianity seem to have been a kind of Monks, who afterwards by the beneficence of the first Christian Kings of *Scotland*, came into the seats and possessions of the *Pagan Druides* (a sort of Religious Votaries to the Heathen Gods) and had their principal Residence, or rather Monasteries, in the Islands of *Man* and *Jona*, and passed under the name of *Culdees*.

ENGLAND.

Air.

The Air of this Country is far more mild and temperate than any part of the Continent under the same Climate. As in Summer the gentle Winds, and frequent Showers qualify all violent heats and droughts, so in Winter the Frosts do only meliorate the cultivated Soil, and the Snow keeps warm the tender Plant. In a word, here is no need of Stoves in Winter, nor Grottoes in Summer.

Soil.

This Country is blessed with a very fertile and wholesome Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers parts with great Navigable Rivers; few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally gentle pleasant Hills and fruitful Vallies, apt for Grain, Grass, and Wood. In short, the excellency of its Soil may be learn'd from these transcendent Elegies bestowed on her by Antient and Modern Writers, who call *England*, *The Granary of the Western world*, *The Seat of Ceres*, &c. that her Vallies are like *Eden*, her Hills like *Lebanon*, her Springs

Spring
a ParThe
Cattle
dance
Burce
they h
to as g
ing a
ParlianThe
tempe
trial
them
which
rage g
cogan
medie
Philos
ing, no
quall'dThe
Heredi
mit of
chiefs,
such a
man Dr
and)
of the
ing of
alivanta
tree fr
shore, i
thor) as
much t
Subject
ative c
see is S

Islands.

about the beginning of the
the *Diochian* persecution
ave fled from the *Cong-*
tary, and particularly (as
stined) into that part of
Abra nonquam penetrant.
ult be *Scotland*. *St. R.*
ought over with him the
e *Leg* of *St. Andrew* the
in that place where now
. These first propagators
een a kind of Monks, who
of the first Christian Kings
as and possessions of the
gious Voraries to the He-
cipal Residence, or rather
Man and *Jona*, and passed

A N D.

for more mild and temper-
inent under the same Clime-
ple Winds, and frequent
heats and droughts, to in-
ellorate the cultivated Soil,
tender Plant. In a word,
a Winter, nor Groats in

ith a very fertile and whole-
with Springs and Streams,
at Navigable Rivers; few
Rocks, but generally gen-
allies, apt for Grain, Grass,
ellency of its Soil may be
nt Elegies bestowed on her
ers, who call *England*, *The*
The Stat of *Ceres*, &c. that
er Hills like *Lebanon*, her
Springs

European Islands.

145

Springs as *Pisgah*, and her Rivers as *Jordan*; that she is
a Paradise of Pleasure, and the Garden of God.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Corn, *Commodi*
Cattle, Tyn, Copper, Lead, Iron, Timber, Coals, abun-
dance of Wool, Cloth, Stuffs, Linnen, Hides, Tallow,
Butter, Cheese, Beer, &c. And for some years past,
they have made all sorts of Writing and Printing Paper,
to as great perfection as any is made in *Europe*, there be-
ing a Company incorporated and confirmed by Act of
Parliament for that purpose.

The *English* according to their Climate, are of a mild *Manners*.
temper, the Northern *Saxons*, and the Southern *Mal-*
rial temper meeting in their Constitutions, renders
them ingenious and active, yet solid and persevering,
which nourish under a suitable Liberty, inspires a Cou-
rage generous and lasting. For solidity of Matter, for
elegancy of Style, and method in their Sermons, Co-
medies, Romances, as also in their Books of Divinity,
Philosophy, Physick, History, and all other solid Learn-
ing, no Nation hath surpassed the *English*, and few e-
quall'd them.

The Kingdom of *England* is a Famous, Antient and *Govern-*
Hereditary Monarchy; a Monarchy that can seldom ad-
mit of any *Inter-regnum*, and so is free from many mil-
lions, whereunto Elective Kingdoms are subject; yea,
such a Monarchy (in the words of that worthy Gentle-
man Dr. *Chamberlain*, Author of *The Present State of Eng-*
land) as that by the necessary subordinate concurrence
of the Lords and Commons in the making and repeal-
ing of Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main
advantages of an Aristocracy and Democracy, and yet
free from the disadvantages and evils of either. In
short, it's such a Monarchy (continues the aforesaid Au-
thor) as by most admirable Temperament affords very
much to the Industry, Liberty and Happiness of the
Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prero-
gative of any King, who will own his People as Subjects,
not as Slaves.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are (for the most part) of the true Reformed Religion, publicly professed and carefully taught in its choicest purity. All Sects and Parties at present are tolerated; the number of Papists in this Kingdom is not very considerable. The Doctrine of the Church of *England* is contained in express words of the Holy Scripture in the thirty nine Articles, and the Book of Homilies. Her Worship and Discipline may be seen in the Liturgy and Book of Canons. The Christian Faith was planted in *England*, *Tempore* (*scilicet*) *summo* Tiberii Caesaris, according to ancient *Gildas* afterwards *Anno* 180, the Christian Religion is said to have been professed in this Kingdom by publick Authority, under King *Lucius*, the first Christian King in the World. In general this is certain, that Christianity was propagated here in the earliest Ages of the Church.

W A L E S.

Air.

The Air of this Country is much the same as in those Counties of *England*, that lye in the same Latitude with it.

Soil.

This Country is generally very Mountainous, yet some of its Vallies are abundantly fertile in Corn, as also very fit for Pasturage. It hath several Mines of Lead, Oar, and Coals. It is likewise well stor'd with large Quarries of Free-stones and Mill-stones.

Commodities.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Cattle, Butter, Cheese, *Welsh*-Friezes, Cottons, Bays, Herrings, Hides, Calve-Skins, Honey, Wax, and such like.

Manners.

The *Welsh* are generally reputed to be a People very faithful and loving to one another in a strange Country, as also to Strangers in their own. The Commons (for the most part) are lookt upon as a very simple and ignorant sort of people; but their Gentry are esteem'd abundantly brave and hospita. They are generally very choleric, being soon moved to anger, but as soon pacified.

pacified.
Pedigrees

This Pr
or Kings
ther for
English, it
and the
fill'd the

The In
telligent o
ing to the
of the me
matters.
ed among
was toward

The Air
with the
the same
parts of
it's of a m
pours arif
intermix t

The So
rally fit
lage; as
of Man is
but where
grown wit
unwholfor
ture to th
that it fo
such will
places.

lands.

country are (for the most
ligion, publickly pro-
s choicest purity. All
ollateral; the number
not very considerable.
England is contained in
ture in the thirty nine
ies. Her Worship and
Liturgy and Book of
was planted in England,
i Caesaris, according to
80, the Christian Reli-
in this Kingdom by
Lucius, the first Christi-
eral this is certain, that
e in the earliest Ages of

E S.

uch the same as in those
e in the same Latitude

very Mountainous, yet
ly fertil in Corn, as also
h several Mines of Lead,
se well stor'd with large
ll-stones.

this Country, are Cattle,
Cottons, Bays, Herrings,
ax, and such like.

uted to be a People very
her in a strange Country.
own. The Commons (for
as a very simple and ig-
their Gentry are esteem'd
They are generally ve-
ved to anger, but as soon
pacified

European Islands.

147

pacified. They value themselves very much upon their
Pedigrees and Families.

This Principality of old was govern'd by its own King Govern-
or Kings (there being sometimes one for *South*, and ano- ment.
ther for *North-Wales*) but being fully conquer'd by the
English, it's now annext in Government with *England*,
and the Kings eldest Son (during his Fathers Life) is
sh'd the Prince of *Wales*.

The Inhabitants of this Country (at least the most in- Religion.
telligent of them) are of the Reformed Religion accord-
ing to the platform of the Church of *England*, but many
of the meaner sort are grossly ignorant in all Religious
matters. The Christian Faith is said to have been plant-
ed among them at first in the time of King *Lucius*, which
was towards the end of the second Century.

I R E L A N D.

The Air of this Country is almost of the same nature Air.
with the Air of those parts in *Britain*, which lye under
the same parallel, only different in this, that in several
parts of the Kingdom (by reason of its many Lakes)
it's of a more gross and impure temper; for many va-
pours arising from the Marishes and standing water, do
intermix themselves with the whole mass thereof.

The Soil of this Country is abundantly fertil, but na- Soil.
turally fitter for Grafs and Pasturage, than it is for Til-
lage; as may be seen in such places where the Industry
of Man is aiding to the Natural goodness of the Soil;
but where that is wanting, the Country is either over-
grown with Woods, or incumbered with vast Boggs and
unwholsom Marishes, yielding neither profit nor plea-
sure to the Inhabitants. It's remarkable of this Island,
that it fostereth no venomous Serpent, and that no
such will live there, though brought from other
places.

U 2

The

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Salt, Hemp, Linnen-cloth, Pipe-staves, Wooll, Friezes, &c.

Manners. The *Irish* by Natural constitution are generally strong and nimble of Body, haughty of Spirit; careless of their Lives, patient in Cold and Hunger, implacable in Enmity, constant in Love, light of Belief, greedy of Glory; and in a word, if they are bad, you shall nowhere find worse; if they be good, you shall hardly meet with better.

Government. The Government of this Country is by one Supreme Officer, who is commonly term'd the Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; no Vice-Roy in *Europe* hath greater Power than he, nor cometh nearer the Majesty of a King in his Train and State. For his assistance he hath a Privy Council attending on him. As for the Laws of this Kingdom (which are the standing Rule of all Civil Government) they owe their beginning and original to the *English* Parliament and Council, and must first pass the Great Seal of *England*. In the absence of the Lieutenant, the Supreme Power is lodged in Lords Justices, who have the same Power with a Lieutenant, but only that they cannot hold a Parliament.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are partly Protestants, partly Papists. The best civilized parts of the Kingdom are Reformed according to the platform of the Church of *England*. The Old *Irish* (and many of the better sort of the Nation also) either adhere unto the Pope, or their own superstitious fancies, as in former times. The Christian Faith was first preached among them by St. Patrick (*Anno* 435.) affirmed to be the Nephew of St. Martin of *Tours*.

Having thus particularly considered the Islands of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; we come in the next place (according to our proposed method) to take a transient view of the rest of the *European* Islands, whether situated on the North, West or South of *Europe*: In doing whereof, it may here suffice to consider in general, that

the Na
is exce
in whic
the So
tants of
Manners
to who
by fom
know o
Contine
sent.

The
for

1. T
The S
tioned
differen
Crowns
order,
all the

2. T
of

The
The
ready t
Page 8
Jesty, t
The
Page 8

3. T
tioned
raigns,

Ilands.

his Country, are Cattle, money. Wax, Salt, Hemp, all, Friezes, &c.

tion are generally strong of Spirit; careless of d Hunger, implacable in of Relief, greedy of y are bad, you shall no good, you shall hardly

untry is by one Supream of the Lord Lieutenant, Vice-Roy in Europe hath meth nearer the Majesty. For his assistance he on him. As for the Laws the standing Rule of all their beginning and origi- Council, and must first. In the absence of the is lodged in Lords Ju- r with a Lieutenant, but rliament.

try are partly Protestants, ved parts of the Kingdom platform of the Church and many of the better fort here unto the Pope. or as in former times. The ed among them by St. o be the Nephew of St.

nsidered the Islands of e come in the next place method) to take a transient an Islands, whether scitu- uth of Europe: In doing o consider in general, that the

European Islands.

149

the Nature of the Air and Soil of these numerous Islands, is exceeding various, according to the various Climates in which they lye (they being strangely dispersed through the South and Northern Seas) as also, that the Inhabitants of those Islands are for the most part the same in *Manners and Religion* with those People in the Continent to whom they belong (they being frequently inhabited by some of them); it therefore chiefly concerns us to know or nominate those Sovereignties and States in the Continent, who do actually possess those Islands at present. Therefore,

The European Islands being { North } of Europe.
situated on the { West }
{ South }

1. Those on the North being the Scandinavian, viz. The Swedish, Danish and Norwegian (particularly mentioned Page 71, and there set down according to the different Kingdoms they belong unto) are subject to the Crowns of Sweden and Denmark. The seven first in order, viz. Rugia, Bornholm, &c. belong to Sweden, and all the rest to Denmark.

2. The Islands on the West { Island.
of Europe being { The Britanick Islands,
And the Azores.

The first of these, namely Island, belongeth to Denmark.

The Britanick Islands being divided into Greater (already treated of) and Lesser, (particularly mentioned Page 82. and 83) are all subject to his Britanick Majesty, the King of Great Britain.

The Azores in number nine (particularly mentioned Page 83.) belong to the Crown of Portugal.

3. The Islands lying in the Mediterranean Sea (mentioned Page 83. and 84.) are subject to various Sovereigns, but particularly as followeth;

Majorca

European Islands.

Majorca	_____	} To the King of Spain.
Minorca	_____	
Ivica	_____	
Sardinia	_____	
Sicily	_____	
Corfica,	_____	} to the Genoese.
Malta,	_____	
		} to the Knights of the Order of St. John of Hierusalem.
Candia	_____	} To the Great Turk.
Cyprus	_____	
Negropont	_____	
Stalimene	_____	
Lesbo	_____	
Scio	_____	
Samo	_____	
Rhodes	_____	
Cerigo	_____	} To the Venetians.
Zant	_____	
Cefalonia	_____	
Corfu	_____	

Note. That three of these Islands, viz. Malta, Candia and Cyprus, are not ordinarily reckoned among the European; the first being accounted an African, and the other two as Islands belonging to Asia, but for methods sake we have mentioned them among the European, both here and in the former Analysis, when treating of the Islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

And so much for the Continent of Europe, and the Islands adjacent to it, whether Greater or Lesser. Now followeth,

CHAP.

Which
ing
into

The
most p
middle
ing ext

The
being e
and un
Soil is
ally the
said to
nur'd)

lands.

the King of Spain.

the Order of St. John

the Great Turk.

the Venetians.

the Islands, viz. Malta, primarily reckoned among counted an African, and going to Asia, but for me-tem among the European, al- sis, when treating of sea.

ment of Europe, and the whether Greater or Lesser.

CHAP.

151

CHAP. II. Of ASIA.

Which be-
ing divided
into

Tartary.

China.

India.

Turky in Asia.

And the Asiatick Islands.

SECT. I. Concerning Tartary.

THE Air of this Country is very different because of its vast extent: from South to North, the South-
most parts thereof having the same Latitude with the middle Provinces of Spain, and the Northmost parts being extended beyond the Arctic Polar Circle.

The North parts of this Country are extremely barren Soil, being every where incumber'd with unwholsom Marishes, and uninhabited Mountains; but towards the South, the Soil is indifferently good for tillage and grazing, especially the last of these. Some parts towards the East are said to be abundantly fertile in Corn (when duly manur'd) as also in several sorts of Herbs, especially Rhu-
barb.

barb. This Country is generally well stor'd with Camels and Horses, especially those parts that are best inhabited, and fittest for grazing.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Sable, Martins, Silks, Camlets, Flax, great store of Rhubarb, Musk, Cinnamon, &c.

Manners. The *Tartars* are a people of a swarthy Complexion, and middle Stature : They are said generally to have broad Faces, hollow Eyes, thin Beards, thick Lips, flat Noses, and ugly Countenances. In Behaviour they are rude and barbarous, commonly devouring the flesh of their enemies, and drinking their blood, so soon as they are in their power ; and that to express their fury and indignation against them : their ordinary food is horse-flesh, which they greedily tear and eat up like so many Ravens upon a carrion.

Government. The vast body of *Tartary* is subject to several Princes, who are wholly accountable (in their Government) to one Sovereign, term'd the great Cham, whose Government is most Tyrannical, and Crown Hereditary. The Lives and Goods of his Subjects are altogether in his power, he having liberty to take away either of them when he pleaseth, without so much as giving them any reason for his so doing it. His Subjects call him the *Shade* and *Shadow* of the immortal God, and they render unto him a kind of Adoration, never speaking unto him face to face, but falling down upon their knees with their faces towards the ground. He looks upon himself as the Monarch of the whole World, and from that vain opinion, he causeth his Trumpets to sound every day after Dinner, thereby giving leave to all other Kings and Princes of the Earth to dine.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are partly Pagan, partly Mahometan, and partly Christian. Paganism doth chiefly prevail in the Northmost parts of this vast Country, they being generally gross Idolaters in those places. Towards the Southmost parts they are followers of Mahomet's Doctrine, especially since the year 1246. and towards

wards the
Jews, the
Tribes,
Christian
are scatter
but their
and in c
The Chr
is genera
St. Philip

T H E
rati
tolerably
Mountain

This C
and fertil
places are
in a year.
of Fruits,
of great
ry are ab
nchly lin
are wond
forests ar
in a word
one of

The ch
Silver, pr
Silks, Co
Ginger, C

well stor'd with Camels
that are best inhabited,

this Country are Sable,
great store of Rhubarb,

a swarthy Complexion,
e said generally to have
Beards, thick Lips, flat
In Behaviour they are
devouring the flesh of
r blood, so soon as they
express their fury and
r ordinary food is horse-
and eat up like to many

subject to several Princes,
n their Government) to
e Cham, whose Govern-
Crown Hereditary. The
ts are altogether in his
ke away either of them
much as giving them any
Subjects call him the Son
od, and they render un-
ever speaking unto him
a upon their knees with
He looks upon himself
orld, and from that vain
pers to found every day
ve to all other Kings and

untry are partly Pagan,
Christian. Paganism doth
parts of this vast Coun-
Idolaters in those places.
they are followers of Ma-
e the year 1246. and re-
wards

China.

153

towards the *Caspian* Sea are found a considerable number of
Jews, thought by some to be the off-spring of the Ten
Tribes, led away captive by *Samarassar*. Those of the
Christian Religion (overgrown of late by *Nestorianism*)
are scattered up and down several parts of that Country;
but their greatest number is to be found in *Cathay* it self,
and in *Cambala* they are said to have a Metropolitan.
The Christian Faith was first planted in this Country (as
is generally believed) by the labours of St. *Andrew* and
St. *Philip*, two of the Apostles.

S E C T. II.

Concerning China.

THE Air of this Country is generally very tempe-
rate, only towards the North, it is sometimes in-
tolerably cold, and that because of a great many high
Mountains, whose tops are ordinarily covered with Snow.

This Country is (for the most part) of a very rich Soil
and fertile Soil, infomuch that its Inhabitants in several
places are said to have two, and sometimes three Harvests
in a year. It aboundeth with Corn, Wines, and all kinds
of Fruits. Here also are found many Pearls and Bezoar
of great value. The Lakes and Rivers of this Coun-
try are abundantly furnish'd with Fish; its Mountains are
richly lin'd with Mines of Gold and Silver. Its Plains
are wonderfully good for Pasturage; and its pleasant
forests are every where stor'd with all sorts of Venison.
In a word, the whole Country in general is esteem'd to
be one of the best in the World.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, *Commodi-
ties.* Silver, precious Stones, Quicksilver, Porcelline Dishes,
Silks, Cottons, Rhubarb, Sugar, Camphire, Civer, Musk,
Ginger, China-wood, &c.

X

The

MANNERS.

The *Chinois* [a people of a swarthy Complexion, short Nosed, black Eyed, and of very thin Beards] are great lovers of Sciences, and generally esteem'd a very ingenious sort of people. They are said to have had the use of Printing long before that most useful Art was known in *Europe*. Their Language consisteth only of about three hundred words, but above fifty thousand letters. In writing they differ from all other Nations; for as Christians do write from the left hand to the right; the *Jews* from the right to the left; they make their lines from the top of the sheet down to the bottom.

GOVERNMENT.

This great Kingdom was formerly under its own particular King or Emperour, but of late conquered by the *Tartars*, to whom it is at present subject, and govern'd by a Vice-Roy, sent thither by the Great Cham, under whom [for the better governing of that vast body] are established six Sovereign Courts. The first is the Council of the State, which hath power to nominate the particular Magistrates and Judges of Provinces. The second is to receive the publick Dues and Customs to the Great Cham. The third is establish'd to take care of Temples, Priests, Sacrifices, and all things which concern Religion. The fourth hath the charge of the War, and all things relating to it. The fifth hath inspection over all publick Buildings, as Temples, Bridges and Palaces of the Princes Royal. And lastly, another Court is established to examine and decide all Causes criminal.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are all Pagans (some Jews and Mahometans being intermixt) except those that of late are converted to Christianity by the Jesuits, at whose first coming was few or no remainders of Christianity, which at first was plant'd among them in former times (as is commonly believed) by St. Thomas, or some of his Disciples, according to an ancient Breviary of the *Indian Churches*, containing these words, *Per D. Thomam Regnum Caelorum volavit & ascendit ad Sinas.*

a. warthy Complexion, short
ry thin Beards] are great
ly esteem'd a very inge-
ne said to have had the use
of the most useful Art was known
to consist only of about three
hundred thousand letters. In
other Nations; for as Chir-
and to the right; the Jews
they make their lines from
the bottom.

merly under its own par-
e of late conquered by the
ent subject, and govern'd
y the Great Cham, under
ng of that vast body] are
rts. The first is the Coun-
ower to nominate the par-
of Provinces. The second
and Customs to the Great
d to take care of Temples,
gs which concern Religion,
of the War, and all things
inspection over all publick
s and Palaces of the Princes
Court is established to exa-
minal.

untry are all Pagans (some
necermixt) except those that
istianity by the Jesuits, at
or no remainders of Chris-
tianty among them in for-
elieved) by St. Thomas, or
ding to an ancient Breviary
aining these words, *Per D.
avit & ascendit ad Sinan.*

SECT.

India.

155

SECT. III.

Concerns India, comprehending the
Great Moguls Empire.

THE Air in the North Provinces of this great Coun-
try is of the like nature with that in the Southmost
parts of Tartary, but in the two Peninsulas of India,
namely, *intra & extra Gangem*, especially in the South-
most parts, the Air is of a hotter nature, yet very tem-
perate, considering the Northern Latitude of those Coun-
tries to be very small.

This vast Country is generally very fertile in all sorts Soil.
of Corn and Fruits, except Wheat and Vines, in which
it is a little defective. It aboundeth very much with
Spices of all sorts, and Civets. It furnisheth the best
Medicinal Drugs, and all kinds of Metals, except Copper
and Lead. It is also very famous for abundance of Ca-
mels, Apes, Serpents, Rhinoceroses and Elephants. In
a word, there is no Country in the World richer than
this; one of its Peninsulas, viz. that of *extra Gangem*,
in its Southmost part, now called *Confonte d' Or*, was
formerly esteem'd so rich, that some do think it to be
the Land of Ophir, to which Solomon did send his Ships.

This great body falling Naturally into three parts, *Commodi-
ties.* [viz. The Great Moguls Empire, the two Peninsulas of
India, intra & extra Gangem] and all those parts afford-
ing great plenty and variety of Goods for the Merchant,
I shall separately set down the chief Commodities be-
longing to each of them. Therefore the chief Commo-
dities of the Great Moguls Empire, are all sorts of Spices,
Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Wormseeds, Civits, Indigo,
Lacque, Borax, Ogium, Amber, Myrabolans, Sal Armo-
niack, Silk, Cottons, Callicoes, Satins, Taffeties, Vel-
vets, Carpets, Metals, Porcelline Earth, &c. The chief
Commodities of Peninsula India *intra Gangem*, are Me-
tals, Silks, Cottons, Pearls, Drugs, Dares, Cocos, Rice,
Ginger,

Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Cassia, &c. And lastly, The chief Commodities of *India extra Gangem*, are Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Silks, Porcelline Earth, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Alabaster, &c.

Manners. The Inhabitants of this Country, viz. the *Indians*, (there being many *Tartars*, *Persians* and *Arabians*, intermixt) are generally affirm'd to be a People tall of Stature, strong of Body, and in Complexion inclining to that of the *Negroes*. In their Behaviour they are said to be abundantly civil, and many of them are wonderfully ingenious. They abhor fraud in their dealings, and are punctual observers of their word. The meaner sort of people go almost naked, and feed very sparingly, but those of Noble Families observe a kind of Majesty, both in their Diet, Attendants and Apparel.

Government. This vast body comprehends a great many Kingdoms, some of which are free, some subject to others, and the most of them tributary to one Sovereign, namely, the Great *Mogul*, whose Government is most Tyrannical, and Crown Hereditary: Both the Curses and Persons of his Subjects are wholly at his disposal, he being Lord of all, and Heir to every Mans Estate. His Imperial Seat is ordinarily at *Agra*, in the Province of *Agra*, which lyeth about the center or middle of that great Country.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are mostly Pagans. In the Great *Moguls* Empire, next to Paganism, the Religion of *Mahomet* doth prevail, it being chiefly embrac'd according to the Commentaries of *Hab.* Besides these, there are several Jews and some Christians, there being a toleration of all professions. In *Peninsula India intra Gangem*, they are for the most part strict Mahometans, especially towards the Sea-coasts; but those in the midland living among the Mountains, are gross Idolaters. In several of the Sea-Towns are found a considerable number of Jews, and many *European* Christians, both Protestants and Papists. In *Peninsula India extra Gangem*, they are Idolaters of the grossest sort, except a few that are converted to Christianity. The Natives believe

Pythagoras

Pythagoras
mens.
Gospel
general

T H
tain of
ing hor

The
North
ground
few Fr
dinary
Corn, I
with ric
necessar
Linc.

The
Silks, C
Silver,
Metals,

The
much gi
great bu
gical cal
flatterer
experience
and gene
them wi
most pa
Cloth of

Caſſia, &c. And laſtly, a *extra Gangem*, are Gold, Porcelline Earth, Aloes,

country, viz. the *Indians*, *ſians* and *Arabians*, interbe a People tall of ſtature. Complexion inclining to chavaiour they are ſaid to of them are wonderfully in their dealings, and are rd. The meaner ſort of feed very ſparingly, but e a kind of Maſteſty, both pparel.

s a great many Kingdoms, ſubject to others, and the e Sovereign, namely, the ment is moſt Tyrannical, the Curſes and Perſons of ſhipotal, he being Lord of Eſtate. His Imperial Seat Province of *Agra*, which dle of that great Country.

country are moſtly Pagans. next to Paganism, the Re- it being chiefly embrac'd e of *Hab*. Beſides theſe, ne Chriſtians, there being

In *Peninſula India intra* ſt part ſtrict Mahometans, ſts; but thoſe in the mid- tains, are groſs Idolaters. re found a conſiderable *European* Chriſtians, both *Peninſula India extra Gangem*. ſeſt ſort, except a few nity. The Natives believe

Pythagoras

Pythagoras his *Meſeu-Luxone*, and adore the four Elements. Thoſe parts of *India* that received the bleſſed Goſpel in former times, were inſtructed therein (as is generally believed) by *S. Thomas*.

SECT. IV.

Concerning Perſia.

THE Air of this Country is very temperate, eſpecially towards the North beyond the vaſt Mountain of *Taurus*, but in the Southmoſt parts it is ſcorching hot for ſeveral months.

The Soil of this Country is very different; for in the North parts adjacent to *Tartary* and the *Caspian* Sea, the ground is very barren, producing but little Corn, and few Fruits. But South of *Taurus*, the Soil is extraordinary fertile, the Country pleaſant, and plentiful of Corn, Fruits, Wines, &c. It's abundantly furniſhed with rich Mines of Gold and Silver, as alſo with all the neceſſaries, and with moſt of the comforts of Human Life.

The chief Commodities of this Country are curious *Commodities*. Silks, Carpets, Tilucs, Manufactures of Gold, Silk and *ties*. Silver, Seal-skins, Goat-skins, Alabaſter, all ſorts of Metals, Myrrh, Fruits, &c.

The *Perſians* are a people [both of old and as yet] *Manners*. much given to *Aſtology*, many of them making it their great buſineſs to ſearch after future events by *Aſtological* calculations: They are naturally great diſſemblers, flatterers and ſwearers, exceſſive in their luxury and expences, much accuſtomed to Tobacco and Coffee, and generally addicted to plays and paſtimes. Thoſe of them who betake themſelves to Trades, prove (for the moſt part) very ingenious in making of curious Silks, Cloth of Gold, and ſuch like.

This

Government.

This great Country is wholly subject to one Sovereign; namely, its own Emperour, commonly stil'd, *The Great Sapa of Persia*, whose Government is truly despotical, and Crown hereditary. The Will of the King is a Law to the people. His Subjects do in some manner adore him, and never speak of him but with the highest respect.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are for the most part exact followers of *Mahomets* Principles, according to the explication and commentaries made by *Haly*. They differ in many considerable points from the *Turks*, and both parties are divided into various Sects, between whom are tossed many Controversies with flaming zeal on either side. Here are some Christians who live after the *Nestorian* Sect, as also many Jesuits and several *Jews*. The Christian Religion was first planted in this Country by *St. Thomas* the Apostle.

S E C T. V.

Concerning Turkey in Asia.

Air.

THE Air of this Country is of the same nature with that of *Persia*, *India* and *China*, especially in those parts that lye under the same parallel. In the Northmost Provinces of this vast body the Air is very temperate, but towards the South it is so exceeding hot that the Inhabitants could not be able to endure it, did not a refreshing Dew fall every night and qualifie the same.

Soil.

The North part of this Country is abundantly fertile in Corn, Wines and Fruits. It produceth Saffron and Cotton in wonderful quantities. It is generally well furnished with excellent Pasturage; and here are several rich Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, Allom, &c. In the South parts (*viz.* the three *Arabia's*) the Soil is of another

another
and (anc
of Man
abundan
well fur
parts of
great va

The c
Province
veral co
Scammo
Corn, V
Southmo
Common
abundan
Benjami

The T
of Europ
nerally r
the Arab
are exce
fore'd to
otherway

This g
Grand Se
or Bassa's
in *Natoia*
Dierbeck
dred nine
Castles.

The In
of the M
vided int
rafs one
nion. So
cious Co
and Arme
(all toler

Asia.

subject to one Sovereign commonly still'd, *The Great* ment is truly despotical, ill of the King is a Law in some manner adore with the highest re-

ry are for the most part principles, according to the made by *Halv*. They ents from the *Turks*, and various Sects, between versies with flaming zeal Christians who live after Jesuits and several *Jews*, planted in this Country

V.

Turky in Asia.

is of the same nature and *China*, especially in same parallel. In the west body the Air is very South it is so exceed-ld not be able to endure every night and qualifie

Country is abundantly fertil It produceth Saffron and It is generally well fur-e; and here are several Brass, Iron, Allom, &c. ee *Arabia's*) the Soil is of another

Turky in Asia.

159

another temper, no wayes fit for Pasturage, being dry and sandy; yet it produceth many comforts for the Life of Man, as the choicest of Fruits and Spices in great abundance. Some of its Mountains are reported to be well furnish'd with Mines of Gold, and upon several parts of its Coasts, they fish some excellent Pearls of great value.

The chief Commodities of this Country in its North Provinces are Raw Silks, Camlets, Cottons, Skins of several colours, Callicoes, Tapettries, Grograins, Soap, Scammony, Opium, Wines, Fruit, Oyl, Honey, Galls, Corn, Wooll, Wax, Leather, Furs, Bivers, &c. In its Southmost Provinces (*viz.* the three *Arabia's*) the chief Commodities are Gold, precious Stones, Balsam, Myrrh, abundance of Frankincense, Cassia, Cinnamon, Manna, Benjamin, and such like.

The *Turks* in *Asia* are of the like temper with those *Manners* of *Europe* (mentioned *Page* 90.) Many of them are generally reported to be a very lazy sort of people, except the *Arabians*, who are more laborious. Several of them are exceedingly addicted to Robbing, Travellers being forc'd to go in numerous companies on the High-way, otherways they are sure to be attacked by them.

This great body is for the most part subject to the Govern-Grand Seignior, who governs it by nineteen Beglerbegs, *mint*. or *Bassa's*, set over its principal Divisions, namely, six in *Natolia*, three in *Syria*, four in *Turcomania*, and six in *Dierbeck*. These Governours have under them one hundred ninety eight Sangiacks, and one hundred and two Castles.

The Inhabitants of these various Countries are mostly of the Mahometan Religion, whose professours are divided into many Sects and Parties, who frequently harass one another upon the account of difference in opinion. Some *Jews* are scattered up and down these spacious Countries. And in *Asia the less*, *Syria*, *Palestine* and *Armenia*, are a considerable number of Christians, (all tolerated by the Great *Turk*) who live under their several

several Patriarchs and Metropolitans. The Christian Religion was planted in some parts of this great body before Christianity was heard of in remoter Countries of Europe and Asia, it being here that our Holy Religion was first established and propagated by the preaching of the inspired Apostles. In *lesser Asia* [now *Natalia*] were those seven Churches which were most famous of old, and particularly mentioned by St. John the Divine, in the beginning of his Book of the *Revelations*.

S E C T. VI.

Concerning the *Asiatick* Islands.

Reduced to these
Classes, viz. {

 The Japan Islands—
 The Philippin—
 The Isles des Larrons—
 The Maluques—
 The Islands of the Sound—
 Ceylon and the Maldives—

}
 Particular-
ly menti-
oned P. 92.

§. 1. The Japan Islands.

Air. THE Air in these Islands is much inclined to cold, but generally esteem'd very wholesom to breath in.

Soil. The Ground (though much overspread with Forests, and incumbered with Mountains) is abundantly fertil in Corn, particularly Wheat and Rice, and likewise produceth many sorts of Fruit. The Vallies being fit for Pasturage are well stored with Cattle; and several of its Mountains afford inexhaustible Mines of Gold and Silver.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are Gold, Silver, Elephants Teeth, Rice, and the most of Minerals.

lands.

rans. The Christian Re-
of this great body be-
n remoter Countries of
at our Holy Religion was
by the preaching of the
now *Natalia*] were those
most famous of old, and
John the Divine, in the
evolutions.

VI.

fiatick Islands.

lands-
Larvons-
es of the Sound
Maldives--

Particular-
ly menti-
oned Pa-
92.

an Islands.

s much inclined to cold,
ry wholsom to breath in.

overspread with Forests,
) is abundantly fertile in
Rice, and likewise produ-
e Vallies being fit for Pa-
ttle; and several of its
Mines of Gold and Silver.

this Country, are Gold,
and the most of Mine-

The

Asiatick Islands.

161

The *Japaners* being of an Olive coloured Complexion, *Manners*.
are generally of a tall Stature, a strong Constitution, and
fit to be Souldiers. They are said to have vast Memo-
ries, nimble Fancies, and solid Judgments. They are
abundantly civil in their deportment; but covetous of
honour, and impatient under the least affront.

These Islands are govern'd by several petty Kings and Govern-
Princes, who are all subject to one Sovereign, stild, *The ment*.
Emprour of Japan. His Government is altogether despo-
tical, and his Subjects do adore him as a God, never da-
ring to look him in the face, and when they speak of
him, they turn their countenances down to the earth.

The Christian Religion had once got considerable foot-
ing in these Islands by the means of Jesuits, Franciscans, *Religion*.
Jacobins and Augustine Fryers, but all openly professing
Christianity were expelled since the year 1614, and the
Natives embrace the Pagan Religion, commonly adoring
the Sun, Moon and Stars, and giving divine honour to
wild beasts.

§. 2. The Philippin Islands.

The Air of these Islands is very moderate, notwithstanding the Southmost of them is not above six degrees
North of the Line.

Their Soil is generally very fertile, producing in great *Soil*.
abundance most sorts of Grain, Herbs and Fruits; they
also are very fit for Pasturage, and several of them well
ornish'd with rich Mines of Gold and other Metals.

Their chief Commodities are Rice, Pulse, Wax, Ho- *Commodi-*
ney, Sugar-Canes, Gold, Cotton-Wool, &c. *ties*.

The Natives of these Islands are valiant, and as *Manners*.
maintain their liberty in several places. They are said to
be civil and honest enough in their dealings with the
Whites and *Europeans*.

V

These

GOVERN-
MENT.

These Islands are mostly subject to the King of Spain, who still keepeth a Vice-Roy in *Luconia* (the biggest of them) for the better governing of all the rest; but the Natives (as aforesaid) do as yet maintain their Liberties in several places.

Religion.

Many of the Natives are converted to Christianity by the Fryers and Jesuits; others (not subject to the Spaniards) are gross Idolaters.

§. 3. The Isles des *Larrons*.

The Isles des *Larrons* (so call'd from their Inhabitants who are excessively given to Thieving) being but badly known, I shall pass on to.

§. 4. The *Molucques*, or *Moluccoes*.

Air.

These Islands being situated on either side of the Equator, the Air is extremely hot, and generally esteem'd very unwholsom.

Soil.

The Soil of these Islands is not reckon'd so fertile as that of the *Philippin*, especially in Grain, but for abundance of Spices, and rich Mines of Gold, they far surpass them.

Commodi-
ties.

The chief Commodities of these Islands, are Gold, Cotton, and Spices of all sorts, especially Cinnamon, Pepper, Cloves, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mastic, Aloes, &c.

Manners.

The Natives of these Islands are by most esteem'd treacherous, inhumane and base kind of people, much given to beastly pleasures, and generally walking naked.

GOVERN-
MENT.

These Islands are subject to many Sovereigns of their own, and some Isles particularly (*Celebes* and *Gilolo*) have each of them several petty Kings, who govern them. The Portuguese formerly had got considerable footing here, but now the *Hollanders*.

lands.

est to the King of Spain,
Luconia (the biggest of
of all the rest; but the
maintain their Liberties

verted to Christianity by
(not subject to the Spa-

des Larrons.

ld from their Inhabitants
(Thieving) being but badly

es. or Moluccoes.

ed on either side of the
hot, and generally esteem'd

is not reckoned so fertile as
ly in Grain, but for abund-
nes of Gold, they far sur-

of these Islands, are Gold,
orts, especially Cinnamon,
megs, Mastic, Aloes, &c.

nds are by most esteem'd
ase kind of people, much
d generally walking naked

o many Sovereigns of their
arly (Celebes and Gilolo) have
Kings, who govern them
d got considerable footing

Asiatick Islands.

163

The *Moluccoes* are for the most part gross Idolaters, and *Religion*
with them intermix'd are some Mahometans.

§. 5. The Islands of the Sound.

The Air in these Islands is extremely hot (they being
situated under the same parallel with the *Moluccues*) and *Airs*
in *Sumatra* it's mighty unwholsom, by reason of many
Lakes wherewith that Island abounds.

The Soil of these Islands is generally very good, espe- *Soil*
cially in *Java* and *Sumatra*, affording great plenty of
Fruits and Corn, mightily abounding with the choicest
of Spices, well furnish'd with various kinds of Fowl,
and wonderfully stor'd with rich Mines of Gold, Tin,
Iron, Sulpher, and several other Minerals.

The chief Commodities of these Islands are Gold in *Commodi*
great quantity, most sorts of Spices, plenty of Wax and *tins*.
Honey, store of Silks and Cottons, some precious Stones,
and the best kind of Brasi.

The Natives of these Islands do considerably differ in *Manners*.
point of Manners. Those of *Borneo* are generally esteem'd
men of good Wits, and approved Integrity. Those of
Java are very treacherous, proud, and much given to
lying. And the Inhabitants of *Java* are affirm'd to be
good Artificers, cunning Merchants, and several of them
expert Mariners.

In each of these Islands are several Kings. In *Borneo* *Gorontalo*
are two, one Mahometan, the other Pagan. In *Sumatra* *men*.
and *Java* are many Kings, some Mahometan, some Pagan.
The chief of those in *Sumatra* is the King of *Acheen*,
and *Matran* is the chief in *Java*. The *Hollanders* have
establish'd several Factories in these Islands.

The Natives of these Islands who live in the middle
parts, are generally gross Idolaters, but those who are *Religion*
nigh unto or upon the Coasts, do profess (for the most-
part) the Religion of *Mahomet*.

Copy

§. 6. *Ceylon* and the *Maldives*.

Air. The Air of these Islands (notwithstanding of their nearness to the Line) is very temperate, there falling a kind of Dew every night, which mightily helps to qualify the Air.

Soil. The Soil of these Islands is extraordinary fruitful, except in Corn, whereof the *Maldives* are said to be scarce; but as for abundance of Fruits and Spices, rich Mines of Gold and costly Pearls, few (if any) of the *Indian* Islands can compare with these.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of these Islands are Gold, Silver, most sorts of Spices, Rice, Honey, precious Stones, and all kinds of Metals, &c.

Manners. The Natives of these Islands (being for the most part tall and strait of Body) are esteem'd a lazy, proud, and an effeminate sort of people, yet some of them are reputed to be cunning Artificers in Metals.

Government. The Island of *Ceylon* is govern'd by its own King, to whom several little Princes are tributary, and those of the *Maldives* are mostly subject to one Sovereign, who hath his ordinary residence in *Mala*, the chief of those Islands. The Coasts of *Ceylon* are wholly possessed by the *Hollanders*.

Religion. The Natives of these Islands are partly Mahometans, partly Idolaters; the last of these being the most prevailing.

And so much for *Asia*, and the *Asiatick* Islands:
Now followeth,

lands.

the *Maldives*.

notwithstanding of their
temperate, there falling
which mightily helps to qua-

extraordinary fruitful, ex-
travagant are said to be scarce;
and Spices, rich Mines or
any) of the *Indian Islands*

these Islands are Gold,
Rice, Honey, precious
etc.

(being for the most part
seem'd a lazy, proud, and
yet some of them are re-
in Metals.

ern'd by its own King, to
be tributary, and those of
it to one Sovereign, who
a *Malo*, the chief of those
are wholly possessed by

lands are partly Mahometans,
these being the most pre-

and the *Asiatick* Islands.

165

CHAP. III. Of AFRICA.

Egypt.

Barbary.

Sidonigeria.

Zaara, or the Desert.

Which be-
ing divided
into

The Land of the *Negroes*.

Guinea.

Subia.

Ethiopia { Interior.
 { Exterior.

And the *African* Islands.

SECT. I.

Concerning Egypt.

THE Air of this Country is hot, and generally Air
esteem'd very unwholesome, being always infected
with nauseous vapours, ascending from the fat and stinky
Soil of the Earth.

Egypt.

CHAP.

Soil.

Egypt was, and is still accounted as fertile a Country as any in the World; its Soil being wonderfully fatned by the yearly overflowing of *Nile*. It is exceeding plentiful of all sorts of Grain, and for its vast abundance of Corn in former times, it was commonly term'd, *Horreum Populi Romani*.

Commodities.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Sugar, Flax, Rice, all sorts of Grains and Fruits, Linnen-cloth, Salt, Balsam, Senna, Catlia, &c.

Manners.

The *Egyptians* now a dayes (being persons of a mean Stature, tawny Complexion, and spare of Bodies) are generally reckoned cowards, luxurious, cruel, cunning and treacherous. They much degenerate from their Ancestors in every thing, save only an affectation of Divining, which some yet pretend to.

Government.

This Country (of old very famous both in sacred and profane History) being now a Province of the *Turkish* Empire, is govern'd by a *Bassa*, who commonly resideth at *Cairo*.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country (namely *Moors*, *Turks*, and *Arabians*, besides the Natural *Egyptians*) are for the most part strict observers of *Mahometts* Doctrine. Here also are *Jews* in great numbers, and likewise many Christians call'd *Copti*, who are *Jacobites* in Sect, yet not concurring with them in every point. The Christian Faith was first planted here by *St. Mark*, who by all is acknowledg'd to have been the first Bishop of *Alexandria*.

S E C T. II.

Concerning *Barbary*.*Air.*

THE Air of this Country is indifferently temperate, and every where wholesome.

This

Barbary.

167

This Country (though very full of Mountains and *Soil*. Woods, especially towards the *Mediterranean Sea*) is very fertile in Corn and most kinds of Fruits. It breedeth many kinds of Beasts besides Cattle, particularly Lyons, Dragons, Leopards, many Apes, and some Elephants.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Honey, Wax, Oyl, Sugar, Flax, Hemp, Hides, Cordevants, *Commodities*. Dates, Almonds, Mantles, &c.

The *Barbarians* are a people of a dusky colour. Their ordinary character is, that they are inconstant, crafty and unfaithful, active of body, impatient of labour, and covetous of honour. Some of them are studious in matters of their Law, and others are inclin'd to the Liberal Sciences, especially Philosophy and the Mathematicks. *Manners.*

This large Country (comprehending several Kingdoms) is chiefly under the Great *Turk* and Emperour of *Morocco*; some places in it are free, and several do belong to the *Europeans* (of which afterwards). The Kingdoms of *Morocco* and *Fez* are subject unto, and govern'd by their own Emperour, who ascribeth to himself the following Titles, namely, King of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Sus*, and *Taflet*, Lord of *Gago*, *Dara* and *Guinea*, and great Xerif of *Mahomet*. The other Kingdoms or Provinces of this Country (mentioned *Page 96.*) are for the most part subject to the Great *Turk*, and govern'd by his particular *Bassas* set over them; only one of these (to wit *Algiers*) being a free Republick is tributary to the *Turk*, notwithstanding some of his *Bassas* are particularly ordered many times to reside in it. *Government.*

The Inhabitants of this Country being *Moors*, *Turks*, *Religion*. and *Arabians*, are zealous professors of Mahometanism. With these are several *Europeans*, both Christians and Jews intermixt. The Christian Faith was first planted in this Country by *Evastus*, one of the seventy Disciples, and *S. Simon* the Apostle, surnamed *Zilotis*.

SECT.

as fertile a Country as wonderfully famed by it is exceeding plentiful and abundance of Corn y term'd, *Horreum Po-*

is Country, are Sugar, d Fruits, Linnen-cloth,

ing persons of a mean and (pare of Bodies) are curious, cruel, cunning regenerate from their An- an affectation of Divi-

mous both in sacred and Province of the *Turks* who commonly resideth

ry (namely *Moors*, *Turks*, al *Egyptians*) are for the *Mahomet's* Doctrine. Here and likewise many *Chri-* *acubites* in Sect, yet not y point. The Christian *St. Mark*, who by all is first Bishop of *Alexandria*.

. II.

Barbary.

is indifferently temperate, um.

This

S E C T. III.

Concerning Bildulgerid.

- Air.** THE Air of this Country is indifferently hot, but generally esteem'd very wholesome to breath in.
- Soil.** The Soil of this Country is somewhat barren, the ground for the most part being very sandy, yet in some low Vallies is found Corn, and great quantity of Dates.
- Commodities.** The Commodities of this Country being very few, the chief of them are Dates, Cattle, some Corn, and Indigo.
- Manners.** The Inhabitants of this Country being chiefly the *Arabians* besides the Natives, are generally ignorant, cruel, lecherous, and much given to robbing.
- Government.** This great body is subject to several little Kings or Lords, who (for the most part) are tributary to the Great *Turk* and Emperour of *Morocco*. Some places are govern'd in form of independent Commonwealths, and others are without any kind of Government or Order among them.
- Religion.** The Inhabitants of this Country are chiefly Mahometans. Here also are several Jews scattered up and down those places that are best inhabited. The Christian Religion was first planted in this Country about the same time that *Barbary* receiv'd the blessed Gospel.

erid.

Zaara.

169

III.

SECT. IV.

Bildulgerid.

Concerning Zaara, or the Desert.

is indifferently hot, but
wholſom to breath in.

THE Air of this Country, is much the ſame as in *Air*
Bildulgerid, only a little more hot, yet very wholſom.

is ſomewhat barren, the
very ſandy, yet in ſome
great quantity of Dates.

This Country being generally very dry and ſandy, is *Soll*.
not very fertile either for Corn or Fruits; yet it is gene-
rally ſo barren that its few Inhabitants can hardly live.

Country being very few.
Cattle, ſome Corn, and

The Commodities of this Country are very inconfide- *Commodi-*
rable, they chiefly conſiſting in a few Camels, Dates, *ties*.
and Cattle.

Country being chiefly the
are generally ignorant,
even to robbing.

The Inhabitants of this Country are an ignorant, bru- *Mannish*
tiſh and ſavage kind of people, reſembling rather wild
Beaſts than rational Creatures.

to ſeveral little Kings or
part) are tributary to the
Morocco. Some places are
ent Commonwealths, and
of Government or Order

This great Country is ſubject to ſeveral particular *Govern-*
Lords, whom they term *Xequis*; but many of them *ment*.
wander up and down hunting in great companies, ac-
counting themſelves independant.

Country are chiefly Mahome-
dews ſcattered up and down
inhabited. The Chriſtian Re-
s Country about the ſame
blessed Goſpel.

If any Religion be here known, it is that of *Mahomets, Religion*.
the greateſt part of them knowing nothing what Religion
means. The Chriſtian Faith was once planted among them,
but quite exterminated by the *Saracens* about the year 710.

SECT. V.

Concerning the Land of the *Negroes*.

SECT

THE Air of this Country is very hot (it being with. *Ad*
in the Torrid Zone) but ſo wholſom that ſeveral
rich

sick persons come from other Countries, and breathing in it but a small time, are perfectly restor'd to their former health.

Soil. The Soil of this Country is very rich, especially towards the River *Niger*, which overfloweth a considerable part thereof as *Nilus* doth *Egypt*. Here is great store of Corn, Cattle and Herbs. Here are many Woods, and those well furnish'd with Elephants, and other Beasts both wild and tame. Here also are several Mountains, and those richly lin'd with invaluable Mines of pure Gold and Silver.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Ostridge-Feathers, Gums, Amber, Gold, Redwood, Civet and Elephants-Teeth, &c.

Manners. The *Negroes* (having their denomination from the blackness of their complexion) are a people very ignorant in all Arts and Sciences; in behaviour rude and barbarous; much given to luxury; addicted to beastly pleasures; very cruel and great Idolaters.

Government. This spacious Country is subject to many Kings, who are absolute over their own Territories, but all, or the most of them are tributary to one Sovereign, namely, The King of *Tombuto*, who is reckoned the most powerful of them all. Next to him are *Mandingo*, *Gago* and *Cano*.

Religion. The numerous Inhabitants of this vast Country are either Mahometans, or gross Idolaters. Those in the midland Provinces live without any sign of Worship or Religion among them. They are said to have once received the Ceremonies of the Jewish Religion, and to have carefully observ'd them for a long time; afterwards Christianity got some footing in several Kingdoms, but was fully over-clouded by Mahometanism about the year 972.

the Negroes.

Countries, and breathing
easily restor'd to their for-

very rich, especially to-
verfloweth a considerable
apt. Here is great store of
e are many Woods, and
elephants, and other Beasts
also are several Mountains,
invaluable Mines of pure

this Country are Ostridge-
old, Redwood, Civet and

denomination from the
) are a people very igno-
in behaviour rude and bar-
; addic'd to beastly plea-
idolaters.

object to many Kings, who
Territories, but all, or the
to one Sovereign, namely,
reckoned the most power-
are *Mandingo, Gago* and

of this vast Country are
idolaters. Those in the
at any sign of Worship or
are said to have once re-
e Jewish Religion, and to
for a long time; after-
ing in several Kingdoms,
Mahometanism about the

Guinea.

171

SECT. VI.

Concerning Guinea.

THE Air of this Country is extremely hot, and *Air.*
very unwholsom, especially to strangers with
whom it so disagreeeth, that many live but a short time
after their arrival in it, they being frequently taken ill
of some dangerous distemper.

The Soil is wonderfully fertile, producing the choicest *Soil.*
of Grains and Fruits. This Country is well stor'd with
Elephants, whose Teeth bring great gain to the Inhabi-
tants when either sold or barter'd for other Goods of
those Merchants who trade with them. Here also are
several inexhaustible Mines of Gold; and in many of
its Rivers are found some Pearls of great value.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, *Commodi-*
Ivory, Hides, Wax, Ambergreece, *Guinea-Pepper*, Red-*ties.*
wood, Sugar, Civet, &c.

The Natives of this Country are reported to be great *Manners.*
Idolaters, very superstitious, and much given to iteal-
ing. In Complexion they are of the blackest sort, and
most of them walk quite naked without the least shame;
some of them are given to Trading, and understand
Commerce tolerably well, but generally they are a
proud, cruel, lazy and stutish kind of people.

This Country is subject to several Kings, the chief of *Govern-*
whom is he who is ordinarily stil'd the Emperour of *ment.*
Guinea, to whom other Kings and Princes are subject.
Next to him is the King of *Benin*, who is esteem'd a
powerful Prince, having several States subject and tri-
butary to him.

The Natives of this Country are gross Idolaters, and
very superstitious in observing some ancient Customs in *Religion.*
their Pagan Worship. Here are many *Europeans* who are
partly Christians, partly Mahometans.

SECT.

Z 2

SECT.

S E C T. VII.

Concerning Nubia.

Air. THE Air of this Country is every where extremely hot, it being very seldom qualified by showers of Rain.

Soil. Towards the *Nile* (which passeth through this Country) the Soil is abundantly fertile, producing great quantities of Grain, Herbs and Fruits. It produceth also a kind of Poyson, which is wonderfully subtle, one Grain thereof being enough to poyson ten persons; the Inhabitants are said to sell it at ten Ducats an ounce. Those parts of this Country that lye remote from the *Nile*, are generally very barren, being nothing else but formidable Mountains of Sand. Here are many Elephants, some Sugar-Canes, and (as several report) a few Mines of Gold.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are Gold, Giver, Sugar, Ivory, Arms, &c.

Manners. The *Nubians* are said to be a strong and courageous sort of people, much given to War, very Laborious, and exceeding Wealthy, there being establish'd a considerable Traffick between them and the Merchants of *Cairo* in *Egypt*.

Government. This Country is govern'd by its own independant King, who is said to be a very powerful Prince. One of his Predecessors call'd *Cyriacus*, upon information of the Christians being oppress'd in *Egypt*, is reported to have raised one hundred thousand Horse for their relief.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country were once all Christians, but for want of Ministers to instruct them, are now fallen off from Christianity, and become either gross Idolaters or strict Mahometans. The Christian Religion was at first planted among them even in the days of the Holy Apostles.

THE
a
rately t

S. I. Et

This
its Air is
extream
vast high
ny place
tercept
able tin

The
places
the Gro
Herbs,
Mounta
to be G
midabl
the mo
if only
This L
Canes,
plenty
or care
able a

The
tals, fo
gar-Ca

The
loar, a

S E C T.

VII.

Nubia.

is every where extremely
dom qualified by Showers

passeth through this Coun-
cil, producing great quan-
tities. It produceth also a
wonderfully subtle, one Grain
on ten persons; the Inha-
bitants eat an ounce. Those
remote from the Nile, are
nothing else but formidable
are many Elephants, some
export) a few Mines of Gold.

this Country, are Gold,
&c.

is a strong and courageous
to War, very Laborious,
there being establish'd a com-
merce and the Merchants of

is its own independant King,
powerful Prince. One of his
upon information of the
Egypt, is reported to have
Horse for their relief.

Country were once all Chris-
tians to instruct them, are
Christianity, and become either
Pagans. The Christian Re-
ligion is now almost ex-
tinguished among them even in the dayes

SECT.

S E C T. VIII.

Concerning Ethiopia.

This vast body of *Ethiopia* being generally considered
as divided into *Interior* and *Exterior*, I shall sepa-
rately treat of them both. Therefore,

§. I. *Ethiopia Interior*, or the Land of the *Abyssins*.

This Country being wholly within the Torrid Zone, *Air*,
its Air is generally very hot, but yet in some Vallies it's
extream cool and temperate, by reason of the many and
vast high Mountains, which are so situated that in ma-
ny places they encompass a large Plain, and thereby in-
tercept the scorching beams of the Sun for a consider-
able time of the year.

The Soil of this Country is very different, for in some *Soil*,
places adjacent to the numerous branches of the Nile,
the Ground doth produce most sorts of Grain, Fruit and
Herbs, in great plenty; but in those places that are
Mountainous, and far remote from the Nile, nothing is
to be seen but vast Deserts, sandy Mountains, and for-
midable Rocks. Among the many Hills of this Country,
the most remarkable is that of *Amara*, a Hill very famous
if only the tenth part of what is spoken of it were true.
This Land is also said to produce great store of Sugar-
Canes, Mines of Iron, a great quantity of Flax, and
plenty of Vines, but the Inhabitants either know not,
or care not to make use of these things to any consider-
able advantage.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, Me-
tals, some Gems, Corn, Cattle, Salt, Flax, Wines, Su-
gar-Canes, &c.

The Inhabitants of this Country being of a tawny co-
lour, are generally esteemed an ignorant, lazy and per-
fidious

fidious sort of people, not to be credited unless they swear by the Life of their Emperour. They are reported to hate a Smith as the Devil. Several of them are said to betake themselves to a devout and religious way of living.

Government.

This spacious Territory is subject to its own Emperor, commonly term'd *Prester John*. This *Ethiopian* Monarch fancieth himself to be sprung from *Solomon* and *Maqueda*, (or *Nizante* according to *Josephus*) the Queen of the South. His Titles are very great and numerous, expressing all those Provinces by name comprehended within his Dominions; as also stiling himself, *The Beloved of God*, *sprung from the Stock of Judah*, *the Son of David*, *the Son of Solomon*, *the Son of the Columne of Sion*, *the Son of the Seed of Jacob*, *the Son of the hand of Mary*, *the Son of Nahu after the flesh*, *the Son of St. Peter and Paul after the Spirit*, &c. His Government is altogether despoticall, his Subjects being treated as the worst of Slaves. He is so revered by the greatest of them, that at his very Name they bow their bodies, and touch the ground with one of their fingers.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are mostly Christians, but very much corrupted, using many Jewish Ceremonies, and differing from other Christians in many material points. Intermixt with these are many Mahometans, as also Pagans in considerable numbers. The Christian Faith was first publish'd here by the Eunuch of Queen *Candace*, who was baptized by *Philip* the Evangelist, and one of the seven, more generally embrac'd afterwards by the preaching of *S. Matthew* the Apostle hereof, but not totally propagated over all this Empire till about the year 470.

§. 2. *Ethiopia Exterior.*

Air.

Ethiopia Exterior being a vast body, comprehending several Kingdoms, Empires, and other Divisions (all particularly expressed *Page 100.*) and those mightily extended from South to North, cannot enjoy the same nature

nature of
Congo the
intoller
the first
and in
blow fr
mangl
temper
Abix ex

The
acted in
very di
the Em
abundant
for Past
Abyssines
Grain,
several
some co
where a

The
Gold, S
Mill, Ca

The
rally a
said to
who are
the *Caf*
of wild
Zangueb
nomotapa

The
to vari
Biafara
whom f
nomotapa
Empero
people

Ethiopia.

175

nature of Air or Soil in all its parts : For in *Biafara* and *Congo* the Air is generally extremely hot, and would be intollerable to the Inhabitants, were it not qualified in the first of these Kingdoms by daily showers of Rain, and in the other by violent Winds which frequently blow from the *West* Ocean. In *Monomotapa* and *Monomungi*, as also the Coasts of *Cafres*, the Air is much more temperate, in *Zanguebar* very unwholsom, in *Ajan* and *Abex* extremely hot.

The various Divisions of this great body being situated in different Climates, the Soil must of necessity be very different. *Biafara* is said to be less fertile than *Congo*; the Empires of *Monomotapa* and *Monomungi* do produce abundance of Grain, and generally esteem'd very fit for Pasturage; the other Divisions on the *East* of the *Abyssines* are for the most part very barren in all sorts of Grain, yet productive enough of some Sugar-Canes, several kinds of Fruit and Spices; as also furnished with some considerable Gold and Silver Mines, and every where abounding with Elephants and Lyons.

The chief Commodities of all these Countries, are Gold, Silver, Ambergrece, some Pearls and Musk, Rice, Mill, Cattle, Lemons, Citrons, Ivory and Oyl.

The Inhabitants of these various Countries are generally a savage kind of people, and many of them are said to be very treacherous, especially those of *Biafara*, who are also much given to thieving; those inhabiting the *Cafres* do live mostly in Woods and Caves in manner of wild beasts. Of all these people, the Inhabitants of *Zanguebar* are said to be most tractable, and those of *Monomotapa* are esteem'd somewhat courageous.

The various Divisions of this great body are subjected to various Sovereigns; particularly, the Kingdoms of *Biafara* and *Congo* are govern'd by their own Kings, to whom several Princes are subject. The Empires of *Monomotapa* and *Monomungi* are govern'd by their respective Emperours to whom several Kings are tributary. Those people inhabiting the *South* and *East* Coasts of this great body

ta.

be credited unless they
erour. They are report-
il. Several of them are
devout and religious way

ject to its own Emperor,

This *Ethiopian* Monarch
om *Salomon* and *Maqueda*,
phus) the Queen of the
t and numerous, expres-
me comprehended within
mselt, *The Beloved of God*,
the Son of *David*, the Son
umne of *Sion*, the Son of
hand of *Mary*, the Son of
t. *Peter* and *Paul* after the
is altogether despoical,
worst of Slaves. He is
of them, that at his very
nd touch the ground with

untry are mostly Christi-
using many Jewish Cere-
Christians in many ma-
these are many Mahome-
ble numbers. The Chri-
here by the Eunuch of
ized by *Philip* the Evan-
more generally embrac'd
S. Matthew the Apostle
ted over all this Empire

Exterior.

ft body, comprehending
and other Divisions (all
po.) and those mightily
cannot enjoy the same
nature

body (except those of the *Cafes*, who know little or nothing of Government) are subject to several, as *Zanguebar* is govern'd by some petty Kings of its own, and many places on the Sea-Coasts are tributary to the *Portuguese*. The Coast of *Ajan* is partly under its own Kings, partly under the *Turks*. And lastly, the Coast of *Abissinia* doth principally belong to the *Turk*.

Religion. The numerous Inhabitants of these many Countries are generally gross Idolaters, except some few on the Sea-Coasts that are converted to Christianity by the Jesuits; excepting also those who live in the Provinces belonging to the Great *Turk*, who are for the most part Mahometans; but every where else they either live without all sign of any Religion, or what they profess is the blackest Idolatry, many of them worshipping Stocks and Stones, and some adoring the Devil himself.

S E C T. IX.

Concerning the *African* Islands.

Divided into	{	More re-	{	<i>Madagascar</i> ———	Particular-	
		marka-		<i>The Isles of Cape Verde</i> ———		ly menti-
		ble as		<i>The Canaries</i> ———		oned <i>P.</i>
		Less remarkable		—————	101.	

Those Islands of *Africa* that are most remarkable being reduc'd to three Classes, I shall in particular consider them, and then take a general view of all the rest. Therefore,

§. 1. *Madagascar*.

Air.

The Air of this Island is generally very temperate, and by most affirmed to be exceeding wholom to breath in. The

The S
ty of all

Its ch
Christal

The
cherous
people,
Polygan

This
Rohand
selves al
themsel

The
except
cline to

The
unwhol
of them

Thei
others
Lake,
vast qu
because
our fire

From
quantic
(of wh
wife fr
Fruits
Coco's,

lands.

ers, who know little or
object to several, as *Zan-*
Kings of its own, and
are tributary to the *Por-*
tly under its own Kings,
lastly, the Coast of *Aber*
turk.

of these many Countries
except some few on the
to Christianity by the
who live in the *Pro-*
turk, who are for the
very where else they ei-
Religion, or what they
many of them worship-
ome adoring the Devil

. I X.

African Islands.

ar ——— } Particular-
of Cape Verde } ly menti-
urites ——— } oned Pa-
———— } 101.

that are most remarkable
Classes, I shall in particular
e a general view of all the

Madagascar:

generally very temperate,
exceeding wholom to breath
The

African Islands.

177

The Soil is extraordinary fruitful, affording great plen- Soil.
ty of all things necessary to the Life of Man.

Its chief Commodities are Rice, Hides, Wax, Gums, Commodi-
Christal, Steel, Copper, Ebony, and Woods of all sorts. tics.

The Natives of this Island are reported to be a le- Manners.
cherous, ignorant, inhospital and treacherous sort of
people, commendable for nothing but that they hate
Polygamy, and still punish Murder by death.

This Island is subject to many particular Lorts called Govern-
Robandrians, who are continually at war among them- ment.
selves about their Cattle, yet unanimous enough to defend
themselves against the coming in of strangers.

The Inhabitants of this Island are all gross Idolaters, Religion.
except a few upon or nigh unto the Sea Coasts that in-
cline to Mahometanism.

§. 2. The Islands of Cape Verde.

The Air of these Islands is generally reckoned very Air.
unwholom, especially in *S. Jago*, the biggest and chief
of them all.

Their Soil is different, some being very fertile, and Soil.
others of them very barren. *Maio* is famous for a great
Lake, whose waters (by the Sun-beams) are turn'd into
vast quantities of Salt, and the *Isle de Fuogo* is so call'd
because of two burning mountains that frequently vomit
out fire in a most frightful manner.

From these Islands the Portuguese transport incredible Commodi-
quantities of Salt, as also great numbers of Goat-skins, tics.
(of which they make excellent Cordevants) and like-
wise from thence may be brought most sorts of pleasant
Fruits; particularly Rice, Lemons, Citrons, Oranges,
Coco's, Figs and Melons.

A a

The

Manners. The Inhabitants of those Islands being *Portuguese*, are the same in Manners with those on the Continent.

**Govern-
ment.** These Islands at their first discovery being destitute of Natives, were peopled by their Founders the *Portuguese*, and at present belong to the Crown of *Portugal*, and are govern'd by a particular Governour, commonly residing in the Island *St. Jago*.

Religion. The Inhabitants are of the same Religion with those who live in the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

§. 3. The *Canary* Islands.

Air. The Air of these Islands [inclining to heat] is generally esteem'd extraordinary wholesom.

Soil. The Soil of most of them is wonderfully fertile. In the Island *Canaria* they are said to have two Harvests in one Year. *Teneriffe* is famous for its high *Pike*, *Laurel*, and *Dragon Trees*, where the *Canary* Birds do warble their pleasant Notes. And *Fero* (destitute of Springs) is most remarkable for a wonderful Tree, whose top (according to the unanimous relation of the latest Geographers) being every night encompassed with a thick misty Cloud. its Leaves do drop as much Water every day, as can sufficiently serve all the Inhabitants. In short, these Islands (besides their great plenty of Grain and Fruits) are most famous for producing in great plenty the best Wine in the World.

**Commodi-
ties.** The chief Commodities of these Islands, are Wine, Honey, Wax, Sugar, Oad, Plantons, Dragons-blood, *Canary* Birds, &c.

Manners. The Inhabitants of these Islands being the greatest part *Spaniards* are the same in Manners with those on the Continent. The few Natives yet remaining do mostly live in Mountains, Dens or Caves.

These

lands.

lands being *Portuguese*, are
on the Continent.

covery being destitute of
Founders the *Portuguese*,
own of *Portugal*, and are
hour, commonly residing

same Religion with those
Portugal.

ary Islands.

inclining to heat] is gene-
holson.

s wonderfully fertil. In
to have two Harvests in
for its high Plke, Laurel,
e *Canary* Birds do warble
yo (destitute of Springs)
ful Tree, whose top (ac-
tion of the latest Geogra-
mpassed with a thick mis-
s much Water every day,
e Inhabitants. In short,
eat plenty of Grain and
producing in great plenty

these Islands, are Wine,
Plantons, Dragons blood,

lands being the greatest
anners with those on the
yet remaining do mostly
es.

These

African Islands.

179

These Islands belong to the King of *Spain*, who, for Govern-
the better ordering of his Affairs in them, doth keep a *ment*.
constant Governour in *Canaria*, the chief Town of the
Canary Islands.

The Inhabitants of these Islands (as aforesaid) being *Religion*.
mostly *Spaniards*, are of the same Religion with those
inhabiting *Spain*.

Thus having particularly considered the chief of the
African Islands, we come (in pursuance of our proposed
method) to take a general view of all the rest. These
less remarkable Islands being strangely scatter'd up and
down through the *Ethiopic* and *Atlantic* Oceans, do
mightily differ in their Air and Soil according to the Cli-
mate they lye in; and as for the Humours and Religion
of their Inhabitants, we may sufficiently learn them by
naming those States or Sovereigns on the Continent to
whom these Islands belong (they being generally peo-
pled by some of them): Therefore,

The less re- markable Islands are those of	{	<i>Zocotora</i> ———	}	by	The <i>Arabians</i> .
		<i>Comore</i> ———			The <i>Natives</i> .
		<i>S. Thomas</i> ———			The <i>Portuguese</i> .
		The <i>Princess</i> Island			The <i>Portuguese</i> .
		<i>S. Helena</i> ———			The <i>English</i> .
		The <i>Madeira</i> ———			The <i>Portuguese</i> .
		The <i>Ile de Ascension</i> , not inhabited.			

And so much for *Africa*, and the *African* Islands:
Now followeth,

A a 2

CHAP.

CHAP. IV. Of AMERICA.

Divided into	North com- pre- hend- ing	Nova Hispania.
		Nova Granada.
		Florida.
		Terra Canadensis.
		Terra Arctica.
	South com- pre- hend- ing	Terra Firma.
		Peru.
		The Land of the Amazons.
		Basil.
		Chili.
		Paraguay.
		Terra Magellanica.
		And the <i>American</i> Islands.

Nova Hispania.

181

§. 1. In North-America.

SECT. I.

Concerning Nova Hispania.

Notwithstanding this Country (for the most part) *Air* lyeth within the Torrid Zone, yet its Air is very temperate, and generally reckon'd very wholesom to breath in.

This Country is blessed with a very fertile Soil, producing many sorts of Grain, as Wheat, Barley, Pulse and Maize; several kinds of Fruits, as Pomegranats, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Malicorns, Cherries, Pears, Apples, Figs, Cocoa-nuts, and variety of Herbs, Plants and Roots. Besides all these, this Country is enrich'd with inexhaustible Mines of Gold and Silver; and so well furnish'd with excellent Pasturage, that few if any Country in the World can feed so many Cattle as it doth.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Wooll, *Commodi-* Cotton, Sugar, Silk, Cochineel, Feathers, Honey, Balm, *tis.* Amber, Salt, Tallow, Hides, Tobacco, Ginger, and divers Medicinal Druggs.

The Natives of this Country are esteem'd to be now *Mounts* a people civil and docile, and very faithful to those they love. Some of them are also extraordinary ingenious, especially in Painting, and making most lively Pictures, with the various colour'd Feathers of certain little Birds. Others are said to play incomparably well upon divers Musical Instruments. In short, the generality of this people is now so civiliz'd, that they live after the manner of the *Spaniards*, save a few, commonly residing in the Mountains, who continue as wild and savage as ever.

This

P. IV.
RICA.

pania.
anada.

nadenis.
tica.
rma.

of the Amazons.

agellanica.
American Islands.

§. 1. In

Noba Granada.

This large Country was of old govern'd by its own Kings, called Kings of *Mexico*, and had long continued (so as can be conjectured) a mighty and flourishing Monarchy for many Ages, before it was invaded by the Spaniards; but being fully conquer'd by them, Anno 1521. under the valiant *Ferdinando Cortez*, it hath ever since remained subject to them, being govern'd by a Vice-Roy commonly residing at *Mexico*, and to him is intrusted the oversight of all the Governours of the various Provinces belonging to his Catholick Majesty in *North-America*.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are partly Christian, partly Pagan, and (as it were) a mixture of the two. The Spaniards are all rigid Catholics, according to the strict profession of Popery in their own Country. The Natives in considerable numbers remain as yet most ignorant and gross Idolaters, and some multitudes of them are converted to Christianity according to the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*, but (by our latest accounts of them) they are as yet hardly perswaded of the truth of those Doctrines taught them.

S E C T. II.

Concerning Noba Granada.

Air. THE Air of this Country (according to the Climate) is temperate, and generally esteem'd very wholesome.

Soil. This Country is but badly known, and the Soil of those parts already discover'd is very ordinary, being generally poor and barren, far inferior to most other Countries in *America* which belong to the Spaniards.

Commodities. This Country being none of the best, and but rarely frequented by strangers, its Commodities are very few, Cattle being the chief or only thing they trade in. The

The
less fa
They
under

The
Captai
1540,
have b
thereo
place

The
larers,
The
Spain.

T
countr

The
forts o
ty of
Mines
bers o

This
Land,
ties ar
Silver,

The
themse

anada.

old govern'd by its own
and had long continued
ghy and flourishing Mo-
e it was invaded by the
conquer'd by them, *Anno*
1540, it hath ever
m, being govern'd by a
t *Mexico*, and to him is
e Governours of the va-
his Catholick Majesty in

entry are partly Christian,
a mixture of the two.
the links, according to the
their own Country. The
rs remain as yet most ig-
d some multitudes of them
according to the Doctrine
(by our latest accounts of
erivaded of the truth of

. II.

ba Granada.

(according to the Climate)
lly esteem'd very wholsom.

known, and the Soil of
d is very ordinary, being
ar interior to most other
ong to the *Spaniards*.

the best, and but rarely
Commodities are very few,
thing they trade in.

The

Florida.

183

The Inhabitants of this Country are said to be of a *Manners*.
less savage temper than most of the wild *Americans*:
They are much given to Hunting, and several of them
understand Agriculture tolerably well.

The Natives of this Country are govern'd by certain *Govern*.
Captains of their own call'd *Caciques*. About the year *1540*,
it was discovered by the *Spaniards*, who ever since
have kept some footing therein, a particular Governour
thereof being sent thither by the King of *Spain*, whose
place of Residence is ordinarily at *Santa Fe*.

The Natives of this Country are generally gross *Ido-Religion*.
lars, and many have no sign of any Religion at all.
The *Spaniards* are the same in Religion with those in
Spain.

S E C T. III.

Concerning Florida.

THE Air of this Country is said to be so extraordi- *Air*.
nary temperate, that (according to our latest ac-
counts) the Inhabitants do live to a very considerable Age.

The Soil is also wonderfully fertile, abounding in most *Soil*.
sorts of Grain, Herbs and Fruit; well stored with plen-
ty of Venison and Fowl; enrich'd with considerable
Mines of Gold and Silver; and here they fish vast num-
bers of Pearls.

This Country being but slenderly known in the main *Commodi-*
Land, and little frequented by strangers, its *Commodi-*
ties are very few, yet withal very costly, to wit, Gold, *ties*.
Silver, Pearls and Furs.

The *Floridians* are Naturally White, but by anointing *Manners*.
themselves with a certain Oynment, they still appear of
an

an Olive-colour. They are said to be tall of stature, well proportioned, lovers of War, and that they ordinarily go quite naked.

**Govern-
ment.**

The Natives of this Country are subject to several Lords of their own, term'd *Parouits* or *Caciques*, one of whom is said to have the precedency, and is generally respected by the rest as an Emperour. The *Spaniards* have some small Colonies on their Coasts.

Religion.

The Natives of this Country are groſs Idolaters, commonly worſhiping the Sun and Moon. They mightily reſpect their Priests (who are generally great Sorcerers) and call them by the name of *Joanas*.

SECT. IV.

Concerning Terra Canadensis.

Air.

THIS vast body comprehending many different Countries (particularly mentioned *Page 107.*) doth enjoy very different kinds of Air according to the various situation, but generally it's very pure and wholesom, agreeing indifferently well with those various Nations of *Europe*, who in great multitudes have gone thither, and are spread over a great part of the new found World.

Soil.

As the Air, so the Soil of this great body is very different, according to the various Climates of these numerous Countries comprehended under it. The North part of this Country lying North of the great River *Canada*, is not so fertile as those Countries on the South, it being very cold, and full of Woods, yet it's well stor'd with Stags, Conies, Fowl, Fish, and several considerable Commodities, particularly mentioned afterwards. The South parts of this great body (*viz.* the large extent of all the *English* Territories, as *New England*, *New York*, *New Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia* and *Carolina*) are

are generally
most for
many ri
appear.

The
confiden
vers, M
These C
furnish
Deal-bo
Indigene
and man

The
those di
most pa
most of
travellin
Woods,
prey.
are said
accordin

The
of this
ticular
bicing
ous Nati
or eldest
Natives
are repo
Govern
Wenons.
English
are now
ticular
better p
the Eng
America
are ruled
tion of
of Great

denſis.

d to be tall of ſtature,
ar, and that they ordi-

y are ſubject to ſeveral
arouſites or Caciques, one
cedency, and is gene-
n Emperour. The Spa-
on their Coaſts.

re groſs Idolaters, com-
Moon. They mightily
generally great Sorcerers)
oanad.

IV.

Canadenſis.

ing many different Coun-
ned Page 107.) doth in-
according to the various
very pure and whoſom,
of thoſe various Nations of
s have gone thither, and
the new found World.

is great body is very dif-
Climates of theſe nume-
under it. The North
orth of he great River
Countries on the South,
of Woods, yet it's well
l, Fiſh, and ſeveral confi-
rly mentioned afterwards.
body (viz, the large extent
as New England, New York,
nd, Virginia and Carolina)
are

Terra Canadenſis.

185

are generally bleſſed with an excellent Soil, producing
moſt ſorts of Grain, Herbs, Fruits, &c. and furniſhing
many rich and choice Commodities, as will afterwards
appear.

The Commodities of theſe many Countries are very *Commodi-
tious*. The North parts of *Canada* do afford Be-
vers, Mouſe-skins, Furs, Stock-Fiſh, Whale Oyl, &c.
Theſe Countries on the South of the River *Canada*, do
furniſh the Merchant with Tobacco, Corn, Fruits, Cattle,
Deal-boards, Iron, Tar, Bevers, Furs, Silks, Cottons,
Indigoes, Ginger, Roſin, Turpentine, Copper, Maize,
and many others.

The Natives of theſe various Countries, particularly *Manners*.
 thoſe diſperſed through the *Engliſh* Empire, are for the
moſt part a ſimple, innocent ſort of people, employing
moſt of their time in Hunting, both Men and Women
travelling in vaſt companies through Mountains and
Woods, with Bowes and Arrows ſearching after their
prey. Thoſe in the Northmoſt parts of this great body
are ſaid to be of a more ſavage and cruel Nature, not
according to well with the *Europeans* as the former do.

The Natives diſperſed through the various Diviſions *Govern-
ment*.
of this vaſt body are (for the moſt part) ſubject to par-
ticular Commanders of their own. Thoſe people inha-
biting the North parts of *Canada*, are divided into vari-
ous Nations, who are ſaid to be govern'd by the chief
or eldeſt of their Families, named the *Samogſes*. Thoſe
Natives inhabiting the South parts of the River *Canada*,
are reported to live in ſeveral places under the Rule and
Government of ſeveral Lords, commonly called their
Werouns. The *Europeans* here planted are chiefly the
Engliſh and *French*. Some of the North parts of *Canada*
are now in the hands of the *French*, and ruled by a par-
ticular Governour reſiding at *Quebeck*. The reſt and far
better part of this vaſtly extended body does belong to
the *Engliſh*, commonly term'd the *Engliſh* Empire in
America, whoſe various Diviſions (mentioned Page 107.)
are ruled by ſeveral Governours living under the prote-
ction of, and appointed by his Sacred Maſteſty, the King
of *Great Britain*. B b The

Religion.

The Inhabitants of these many Countries are (in short) either Pagans or Christians. The Natives (except a few converted to Christianity) are gross Idolaters, and live in woful ignorance. The *Europeans* do profess Christianity according to the different manners of the Countries they came from; the *English* having the Protestant Religion established among them, according to the platform of the Church of *England*; and the *French* enjoying their Religion according to what they professed in *France*.

S E C T. V.

Concerning Terra Arctica.

Terra Arctica is as yet so badly known, that little, save Fables, can be spoken of it; referring it therefore to the better discoveries of future Ages, I pass on to

S. 2. South-America.

S E C T. I.

Concerning Terra firma,

Air.

THE Air of this Country is extremely hot, yet generally accounted very wholesome, save in the North-West parts adjacent to the Isthmus of *Panama*, where the ground is full of Lakes and Marishes, which by their ascending

ascending
and con-

This C
Soil, pro
duly mar
Fowl. A
others a
Here ali
Bras, &
good fish

The c
Silver, a
Pepper, l

The N
are said
in Body,
their mic

This g
the King
Mexico.
by the P
parts are
who are
eldest of

The N
land parts
are the f
whence c

ctica.

many Countries are (in
as. The Natives (except
) are gross Idolaters, and
Europeans do profess Chri-
stian manners of the Coun-
try having the Protestant
n, according to the pla-
; and the *French* enjoy
what they professed in

. V.

Arctica.

badly known, that little
oken of it; referring it
ries of future Ages, I pass

-America.

T. I.

erra firma,

is extremely hot, yet ge-
wholom, save in the North-
thmus of *Panama*, where
d Marishes, which by their
ascending

Terra firma.

187

ascending vapours do render the Air very thick or gross,
and consequently less wholsom to breath in.

This Country is said to be blessed with an excellent Soil:
Soil, producing great plenty of Corn and Fruits where
duly manured. It mightily abounds in Venison, Fish and
Fowl. A great part of it is planted with Cotton, and
others are very productive of Sugars and Tobacco.
Here also are very considerable Mines of Gold, Silver,
Brass, &c. many precious Stones, and in several places,
good fishing of Pearls.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, *Commodi-*
Silver, and other Metals, Balsam, Rozin, Gums, Long-ties.
Pepper, Emeralds, Saphires, Jasper, &c.

The Natives of this Country being of a tawny colour, *Manners.*
are said to be persons (for the most part) very proper
in Body, and that they commonly walk naked above
their middle.

This great Country is (for the most part) subject to Govern-
the King of *Spain*, and is governed by the Vice-Roy of *new*.
Mexico. Some few places on the Sea-Coasts are possessed
by the *Portuguese* and *French*; and some of the midland
parts are as yet free, being maintained by the Natives,
who are subject unto, and govern'd by the heads or
eldest of their Families.

The Natives of this Country (especially in the mid- *Religion:*
land parts) are generally gross Idolaters. The *Europeans*
are the same in Religion as of those Countries from
whence they came.

Bb 2

SECT.

S E C T. II.

Concerning PERU.

Air. **T**HE Air of this Country is of a very different nature, being in some places extremely hot, and in others extraordinary sharp and piercing.

Soil. This Country consisteth of many large and pleasant Vallies, and as many high and lofty Mountains. The Vallies in some places (especially towards the Sea-Coasts) are very sandy, and frequently subject to Earthquakes; in other places they are generally very fertile, and the Air extremely hot. The Mountains (particularly the *Andis*) are for the most part continually cold in their tops, yet exceeding fertile, and are wonderfully lind with most costly Mines, beyond any Country in the World. In general, this Country was esteem'd by the *Spaniards* the richest of all their Foreign Plantations.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are vast quantities of Gold and Silver, costly Pearls, and abundance of Cotton, Tobacco, Cochineal, Medicinal Drugs, &c.

Manners. The Natives are said to be a people very simple and grossly ignorant. Those towards the Equator are esteem'd more ingenious than the rest, but withal much given to those detestable practices of Dissimulation and Sodomy.

Government. This rich Country (by most probable conjectures) was govern'd by its *Incas*, or Hereditary Kings, above three hundred years before the *Spaniards* got any footing therein; but being fully master'd by them (*Ann* 1532.) under the conduct of *Pizarro*, it hath ever since been accounted a part (and that a very considerable one) of the King of *Spain's* new Dominions in *America*, and is govern'd by his Vice-Roy, who ordinarily resideth at *Lima*. In several places the Natives as yet maintain their Liberties, and are rul'd by some particular *Caciquis*.

The
are gro
Lighni
to all f
Roman C

Cono

T

As a
exceed
the Co
Cacao

The
Silver,
very f
ed by
than st

Upo
cover
nerall
ing all
proach

How
is it ju
among

The
Pagan

The

The Amazons.

159

The Natives (save those converted by the *Spaniards*) *Religion*. are gross Idolaters, worshiping the Sun, Moon, Stars, Lightning, Thunder, &c. have erected stately Temples to all such Deities. The *Spaniards* here inhabiting are *Roman Catholics*, as in *Spain*.

SECT. III.

Concerning the Land of the Amazons.

THE Air of this Country (in the places as yet discovered) are said to be very temperate.

As also the Soil (so far as is known) is reported to be exceeding fertile in several sorts of Grain and Fruits; and the Country is well stor'd with Mines, Sugar-Canes, Cocoa and Tobacco.

The Commodities of this Country are reckon'd Gold, Silver, Sugar, Cocoa, Ebony, Tobacco, &c. but it being very slenderly known, and little or no wayes frequented by strangers, these may be rather term'd the product than staple Commodities of the Country.

Upon the very banks of the River *Amazon* were discovered about fifty different Nations, who seem'd generally to be a fierce and savage sort of people, appearing all in Arms both Men and Women at the first approaching of the *Spaniards*.

How this people is govern'd, is not yet certain, nor is it justly known if they have any form of Government among them.

That the Inhabitants of this Country are in general Pagans, is all that can be said of them as yet.

SECT.

S E C T. IV.

Concerning Brasil.

Air. **T**HE Air of this Country is generally very wholesome, and notwithstanding *Brasil* is wholly within the Torrid Zone, yet (in the parts as yet best discovered) it is exceeding temperate, being sufficiently qualified by cool breezes of Wind which daily blow from the Sea about Noon.

Soil. The Soil of this Country (especially in those parts already discovered) is reported to be extraordinary fertile, producing in great plenty several excellent Commodities as followeth.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Red-wood, call'd *Brasil-wood* (much used for Dying) in great quantities, abundance of Sugar, as also Amber, Rozin, Balm, Tobacco, Train-Oyl, Confections, &c.

Manners. The *Brasilians* are reported to be generally a cruel and revengeful sort of people, yet some are more civiliz'd, and prove very ingenious. This vast body comprehending several very different Nations, the chief of them are the *Toupinambous*, the *Margajus*, the *Tapuyus*, &c. They are ordinarily distinguished from one another by the wearing of their Hair. They generally go quite naked, and in many places of the main Land are great multitudes of Canibals.

Government. The *Brasilians* being divided (as aforesaid) into many different Nations, several of them do choose certain Captains or Governours by whom they're rul'd; others wander up and down, and live without any Order or Government among them. The *Portuguese* being Masters of the Sea-Coasts since the year 1501. and having divided them into certain Praefectures, over each of these is set a particular Governour, which Governours are all accountable

account
resideth

The
Religion
ple to b
have a
ascribe
here ref
professe

T
H
go
Winter
and Bear

The M
dry and
Sea, the
of Maize
also Her
prosper
eth like
stored w
choicest

The c
Silver, M
Metals.

The
Complex
a Warlike
much p
skins of

Chili.

191

accountable to the Vice-Roy of *Portugal*, who ordinarily resideth at *S. Salvador*.

The *Brazilians* for the most part have no sign of any *Religion*. Religion whatsoever, there being neither Idol nor Temple to be seen among them; only some are reported to have a faint Idea of a supream Being, to whom they ascribe the terrible noise of Thunder. The *Portuguese* here residing are of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, & profess'd in *Portugal*.

S E C T. V.

Concerning Chili.

THE Air of this Country in the Summer time, is *Air*. generally as temperate as in *Spain*, but in the Winter the cold is so excessively piercing that both Man and Beast do perish frequently in great numbers.

The Mountainous parts of this Country are generally *Soil*. dry and barren, but in the large Vallies towards the Sea, the Soil is exceeding fertile, producing great plenty of Maize, Wheat, and most sorts of other Grain; as also Herbs and Fruit. The Vines brought from *Spain* do prosper here extraordinary well. This Country aboundeth likewise in rich Mines of Gold and Silver. It's well stored with excellent Cattle, delicate Pasturage, and the choicest of Honey.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Gold, *Commodities*. Silver, Maize, Corn, Honey, Ostridges, and several *Metals*.

The Inhabitants of this Country being of a white *Manners*. Complexion, are generally very tall of Stature, and of a Warlike Spirit, being found courageous enough when much provoked. Their Garments are ordinarily the skins of Beasts. The

IV.

Brazil.

s generally very whol-
Brazil is wholly within
ers as yet best discover-
being sufficiently quali-
ch daily blow from the

pecially in those parts al-
be extraordinary fertil,
excellent Commodities

Country are Red-wood,
Dying) in great quan-
Amber, Rozin, Balm,
, &c.

o be generally a cruel
et some are more civi-
This vast body com-
Nations, the chief of
argeians, the *Tapuyes*, &c.
from one another by
they generally go quite
e main Land are great

as aforesaid) into many
nem do choose certain
they're rul'd; others
without any Order or
Portuguese being Masters
1501. and having dis-
res, over each of these
ich Governours are all
accountable

Govern-
ment.

The Natives (where they maintain their freedom) are rul'd by certain Captains of their own choosing; but this Country being invaded, and taken possession of by the *Spaniards* above an hundred years ago, is most-ly subject to the Crown of *Spain*, and ruled by a parti-cular Governour, residing at *Conception*, and is under the Vice-Roy of *Pernu*.

Religion.

The Natives of this Country (except some few converted to Christianity) are the grossest Idolaters of any people in *America*, the chief object of their Worship being the Devil, whom they term *Eposamon*, which signifieth *Powertful*. The *Spaniards* here residing are *Roman* Catholics, as in the Kingdom of *Spain*.

S E C T. VI.

Concerning Paraguay.

Air.

THE Air of this Country is generally said to be very temperate and wholesom.

Soil.

The Soil is esteem'd very fertile in most places, producing abundance of Corn, Wines, Fruits and Herbs. Here also are several considerable Mines.

Commodi-
ties.

The chief Commodities of this Country are reckon'd to be some Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, Sugars, Ame-thists, &c.

Manners.

The *Paraguayans* are reported to be a people of very tall and big bodies, yet extraordinary nimble and much given to running. They are said to be somewhat laborious, and less savage than many others of the adjacent Nations, yet a little inclined to a revengeful humour against those who shall wrong them.

The
accoun-
tains of
and un-
siderab-
of *Spa*
S. Jago
la Plata
Roy of

The
laters,
capable
the oth-
spread a
their C
whereby
The *Spa*
pists.

Com

His
th

The

may.
maintain their freedom)
of their own choosing;
ed, and taken possession
ndred years ago, is most
n, and ruled by a parti
ception, and is under the

y (except some few con-
grossest Idolaters of any
object of their Worship
rm *Eponamon*, which sig-
s here residing are *Roman*
of *Spain*.

VI.

Paraguay.

is generally said to be very

fertile in most places, pro-
Wines, Fruits and Herbs.
ole Mines.

this Country are reckon'd
rals, Iron, Sugars, Ame-

ed to be a people of very
rdinary nimble and much
aid to be somewhat labo-
ny others of the adjacent
to a revengeful humour
them.

The

Terra Magellanica.

193

The Natives of this Country (according to the best *Govern-*
accounts) are in a great part, subject to their own Cap-*mint*.
tains or *Caciques*, whom they choose among themselves,
and under whose conduct they go out to War. A con-
siderable part of this Country doth belong to the King
of *Spain*, who ordinarily keepeth one Governour at
S. Jago in *Tucuman*, and another at *Assumption* in *Rio de*
la Plata, both of them being answerable to the Vice-
Roy of *Peru*.

The Natives of this Country are generally gross *Ido-*
laters, yet it's reported of them, that they are more *Religion*
capable of learning our Arts and Religion, than most of
the other *Americans*; for some speak of a Tradition
spread among them, that certain Priests shall come into
their Country, and instruct them of a new Religion,
whereby they may be most happy in another World.
The *Spaniards* here residing are (as in *Spain*) rigid Pa-
pists.

SECT. VII.

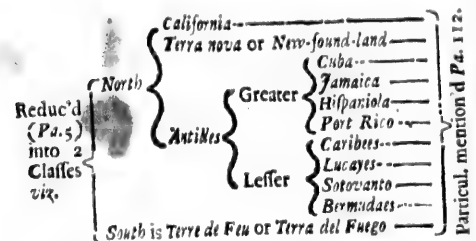
Concerning Terra Magellanica.

THIS Country being as yet but slenderly known, I
shall speak nothing of it, hastening to,

Cc

SECT.

S E C T. VIII.

Concerning the *American* Islands.

Among all these Islands, those of *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *Hispaniola* and *Barbadoes* (one of the *Capes*) being most remarkable, we shall particularly consider them, and then take a general view of all the rest: Therefore,

§. 1. *Cuba*.

Air. The Air of this Island is exceeding temperate, being daily qualified with many vapours still ascending from the Earth.

Soil. Its Soil is not so fertile in Grain as Wood, for the Country being Mountainous, is generally cover'd over with Trees, some of which do drop the purest Rozin; however the Island (besides rich Mines of Gold) is stor'd with great plenty of Flesh, Fish, and Fowl, and several sorts of excellent Fruits. Here is a fountain, out of which floweth a pitchy substance or *Bitumen*, much used for the Calking of Ships. Here also is a Valley full of Flint-Stones, by Nature so round that they may serve as Bullets for all sorts of Cannons.

The
Ginger,The
Spania
ContineThis
or Cap
Spain,
ordinarWha
point o
of ReliThe
the heat
Easterly
quent SIts So
for the
Herbs an
bacco, a
great d
the Gra
Trees an
liveries.
affordin
Meat is
for manThe c
dico, Co
TortoisesThe I
ame in

lands.

VIII.

American Islands.

New-found-land
Cuba
Jamaica
Hispaniola
Port Rico
Caribbes
Lucayes
Sotavento
Bermudas
Terra del Fuego

Particul. mention d P. 112.

those of Cuba, Jamaica,
one of the *C. (us)* be-
particularly consider them,
all the rest: Therefore,

Cuba.

ceeding temperate, being
ours still ascending from

Grain as Wood, for the
is generally cover'd over
o drop the purest Rozin;
ch Mines of Gold) is stor'd
sh, and Fowl, and several
ere is a fountain, out of
nce or *Bitumen*, much used
re also is a Valley full of
and that they may serve as

American Islands.

195

The chief Commodities of this Island, are Gold, *Commodi-
Ginger, Cassia, Mastick, Aloes, Cinamon, Sugar, &c. tit.*

The Inhabitants of this Island being for the most part *Manners.
Spaniards*, are the same in Manners with those on the
Continent.

This Island formerly was govern'd by certain *Caciques, Govern-
or Captains*, but is now wholly subject to the King of *mint.
Spain*, who still keeps a particular Governour in it, whose
ordinary residence is at *Havana*.

What was said of the Inhabitants of this Island in *Religion,
point of Manners*, the same may be affirm'd in respect
of Religion.

§. 2. Jamaica.

The Air of this Island is reckon'd very temperate, *Air.
the heat thereof* being sufficiently qualified with fresh
Easterly Breizes that blow in the day time, and the fre-
quent Showers which fall in the night.

Its Soil is extraordinary fertile in all things necessary *Soil.
for the Life of Man*, producing great quantity of Corn,
Herbs and Fruits, abounding also in Sugar, Cotton, To-
bacco, and various kinds of Spices. In this Island are
great droves of Cattle, it having excellent Pasturage,
the Grass being alwayes green and springing, and the
Trees and Plants are never disrob'd of their Summer
liveries. Here likewise are several Rivers, and those
affording many excellent Fish, especially Tortoise, whose
Meat is delicious to eat, and their Shells much esteem'd
for many curious works.

The chief Commodities of this Island are Sugar, *In- Commodi-
dico, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Copper, Jamaica Pepper, tit.
Tortoises, &c.*

The Inhabitants of this Island being *Engli/b,* are the *Manners.
same in Manners* with those in the Kingdom of *England.
Cc a This*

American Islands.

Govern-
ment.

This Island is wholly subject to the Crown of *England*, and is still ruled by a particular Governour sent thither by his Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*. Their Laws are (as near as can be) to those of *England*. Here they have several Courts, Magistrates, and Officers for executing Justice on Criminal offenders, and the hearing and determining of Causes between party and party; and for the better assistance of the Governour, he hath his Council to consult with.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Island are of the same Religion with those publicly professed, and by Law established in *England*.

§. 3. *Hispaniola*.

Air.

The Air of this Island is said to be much infested with morning-heats, but in the afternoon it's generally much cooler.

Soil.

This Island is blessed with an extraordinary rich and fertile Soil. The Trees and Meadows in it are still so green, that we may truly say, it enjoys a continual Spring. Herbs and Fruits are said to ripen here in eighteen days, and it is so fruitful of Corn, that in many places the increase is an hundred-fold. Besides these, there is great plenty of Sugar-Canes, and abundance of rich Mines of Gold.

Commodi-
ties.

The chief Commodities of this Island are Cattle, Hides, Cassia, Sugar, Ginger, Cocheneil, Guaiacum, &c.

Manners.

The Inhabitants of this Island being for the most part *Spaniards*, and some *French*, are the same in Manners with those on the Continent.

Govern-
ment.

This Island being (for the most part) subject to the Crown of *Spain*, is ruled by a particular Governour there residing, whose Power doth extend over all the *Antilles* belonging to *Spain*. The Western part of this Island is now possessed by the *French*.

lands.

the Crown of *England*,
Governour sent thither
Britain. Their Laws
of *England*. Here they
and Officers for execu-
tion, and the hearing and
party and party; and
Governour, he hath his

are of the same Reli-
d, and by Law esta-

iola.

to be much infested with
upon it's generally much

extraordinary rich and
adows in it are still so
it enjoys a continual
d to ripen here in eigh-
of Corn, that in many
red-fold. Besides these,
apes, and abundance of

this Island are Cattle,
ochencil, Guaiacum, &c.

being for the most part
re the same in Manners

(most part) subject to the
particular Governour there
tend over all the *Antilles*
tern part of this Island is

The



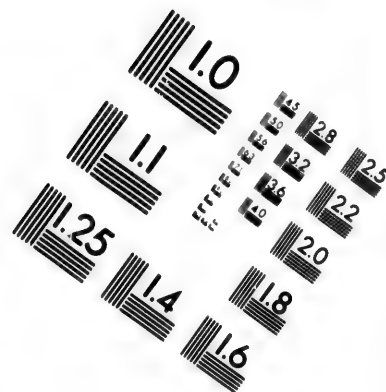
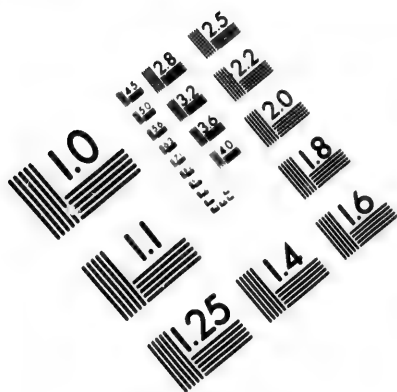
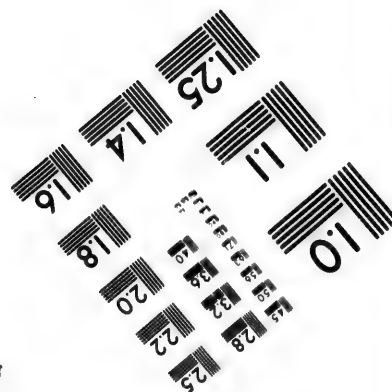
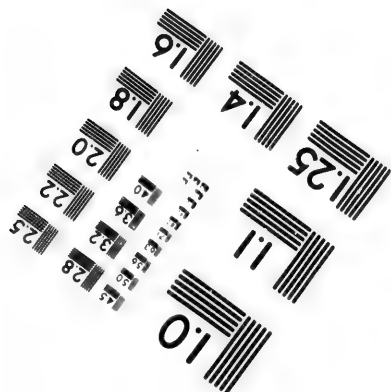
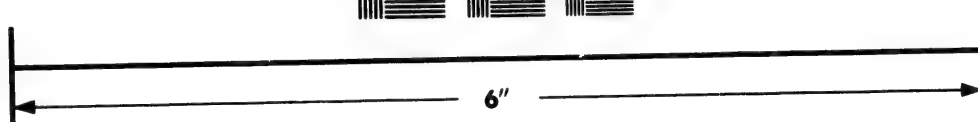
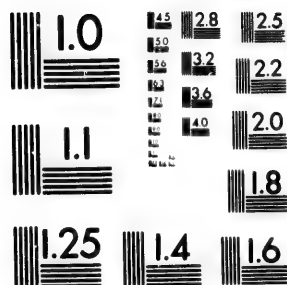


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1983

American Islands.

This Island is wholly subject to the Crown of *England*, and is still ruled by a particular Governour sent thither by his Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*. Their Laws are (as near as can be) to those of *England*. Here they have several Courts, Magistrates, and Officers for executing Justice on Criminal offenders, and the hearing and determining of Causes between party and party; and for the better assistance of the Governour, he hath his Council to consult with.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Island are of the same Religion with that publickly professed, and by Law established in *England*.

§. 3. *Hispaniola.*

Air. The Air of this Island is said to be much infested with morning-heats, but in the afternoon it's generally much cooler.

Soil. This Island is blessed with an extraordinary rich and fertile Soil. The Trees and Meadows in it are still so green, that we may truly say, it enjoys a continual Spring. Herbs and Fruits are said to ripen here in eighteen days, and it is so fruitful of Corn, that in many places the increase is an hundred-fold. Besides these, there is great plenty of Sugar-Canes, and abundance of rich Mines of Gold.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Island are Cattle, Hides, Cassia, Sugar, Ginger, Cocheneil, Guaiacum, &c.

Manners. The Inhabitants of this Island being for the most part *Spaniards*, and some *French*, are the same in Manners with those on the Continent.

Government. This Island being (for the most part) subject to the Crown of *Spain*, is ruled by a particular Governour there residing, whose Power doth extend over all the *Antilles* belonging to *Spain*. The Western part of this Island is now possessed by the *French*.

Islands.

to the Crown of *England*,
ar Governour sent thither
reat *Britain*. Their Laws
of *Eng* and. Here they
es, and Officers for execu-
ders, and the hearing and
en party and party; and
e Governour, he had his

and are of the same Reli-
gion, and by Law esta-

Spaniola.

aid to be much infested with
ternoon it's generally much

n an extraordinary rich and
Meadows in it are still so
say, it enjoys a continual
re said to ripen here in eigh-
tful of Corn, that in many
undred-fold. Besides these,
gar-Canes, and abundance of

of this Island are Cattle,
r, Cocheneil, Guaiacum, &c.

land being for the most part
by, are the same in Manners
t.

the most part) subject to the
y a particular Governour there
h extend over all the *Antilles*
Western part of this Island

American Islands.

197

The Inhabitants of this Island, whether *Spaniards* or *Religion*.
French, are of the same Religion with those on the Con-
tinent.

S. 4. *Barbadoes.*

The Air of this Island is very hot and moist, espe- *Air*,
cially for eight months, yet in some measure qualifi-
ed by cold breezes of Wind, which rising with the Sun, do
blow fresher as the Sun mounteth up.

This Island (not above eight leagues in length, and *Soil*,
five in breadth) is blessed with a Soil so wonderfully fer-
til that few places on the Earth (of the same bigness)
can far exceed it. It beareth Crops all the year long,
and its Trees, Plants and Fields, are alwayes green. It
so aboundeth with several rich Commodities (of which
afterwards) that some hundred sail of Ships do yearly
receive their Loadings there.

The chief Commodities of this Island, are Sugars, *Commodi-*
Indico, Cotton-Wooll, Ginger, Logwood, Fustick, *Lig-*
num-Vitæ, &c.

The Inhabitants of this Island (not including the *Ne- Manners*,
grots) being chiefly *English*, are much the same in Man-
ners with those here in *England*.

This Island belonging to the Crown of *England* is still *Govern-*
ruled by a particular Governour, set over it by his Ma-
jesty, the King of *Great Britain*. The Lawes by which
it's governed are like those of *England*.

The Inhabitants of this Island (excepting the *Negro- Religion*,
Slaves) are the same in Religion with that professed in
England.

Thus having particularly considered these four Islands
of *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *Hispaniola* and *Barbadoes*, we come
now in the last place to take a transient view of all the
rest. What we said of the lets remarkable Islands of
Africa,

American Islands.

Africa, so the same may be affirmed of these, namely, That their *Air* and *Soil* are various, according to the various *Climates* they lye in, and that their *Inhabitants* are almost the same in *Manners* and *Religion* with those who possess them. These Islands therefore with their present *Proprietors*, are as followeth ;

<i>California</i> _____	} Possessed by	The Natives.
<i>New-found-land</i> _____		The <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> .
<i>Port Rico</i> _____		The <i>Spaniard</i> .
<i>Bermudas</i> _____		The <i>English</i> .
<i>Terra del Fuego</i> _____		The Natives.
<i>Tobago</i> _____		The Duke of <i>Courland</i> .
<i>S. Vincent</i> _____		The <i>English</i> and <i>Dutch</i> .
<i>S. Christopher</i> _____		The <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> .
<i>Sancta Crux</i> _____		The <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> .
<i>Antigua</i> _____		The <i>English</i> .
<i>Lucayont</i> _____		The <i>Spaniard</i> .
<i>New Providence</i> _____		The <i>English</i> .
<i>Trinidad</i> _____		The <i>Spaniard</i> .
<i>Margarita</i> _____		The <i>Spaniard</i> .

And so much for *America*, and its Islands.

Islands.

firm'd of these, namely,
ous, according to the va-
that their Inhabitants are
Religion with those who
erefore with their present

The Natives.
The English and French.
The Spaniard.
The English.
The Natives.
The Duke of Courland.
The English and Dutch.
The English and French.
The English and French.
The English.
The Spaniard.
The English.
The Spaniard.
The Spaniard.

a, and its Islands.

A N
APPENDIX,
Comprehending

A brief Account of the *European* Plan-
tations in the *East* and *West Indies* :
As also a Reasonable Proposal for
the Propagation of the Blessed Gos-
pel in all Pagan Countries.

I N running over the various Divisions of *Asia*, *Africa*, and
America, I have (under the Title of *Government*) generally
mention'd those principal Kingdoms or States in *Europe*,
who are mostly concerned in those Countries; but since a
more particular account of the same is desir'd by some, I shall
endeavour to do it in these following lines, and then (by way of
Conclusion to the whole Treatise) shall subjoin a Propposal for
the Propagation of the Blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries. To
return to the first.

The chief of the *European* Nations who have any Footing in *Asia*,
Africa and *America*, are these following, *viz.*

The English. The French.
The Spaniards. The Dutch.
The Portuguese. The Danes.
Of all these in order.

A N

§. 1. To the English belong

Fort S. George [aliter Madraffipatam] on Coast Cormandel.
Bombay Castle and Island on the West Coast of Decan.

In Asia,	Pettipole	In the East of Bijnagar.
	Massulipatam	
	Madapollam	
	Vicragaparam	
	Hughy	In Bengal.
	Balesore	
	Cassum bazar	
	Mauida	
	Daca	In the Mogals Empire.
	Tutta Nutta	
	Pattana	
	Agra	
A Trade or Facto- ries at	Cambaya	On the Coast of Malabar.
	Suyrat	
	Amardarad	
	Baroch	
	Dabul in Decan.	In Persia.
	Calicut	
	Carnat	
	Isapahan	
	Gombroone	In Arabia.
	Bussora	
	Muscat	
	Mocha	
	Smirna in Natolia.	In the Island Sumatra.
	Achem	
	Indrapora	
	Bengalis	
	Jambie	In China.
	Bantam in Java till expelled by the Dutch, 1682.	
	Macassar in the Isle Celebes but now expell'd.	
	Camboida in the K. of Siam.	
	Tonqueen	
	Canton	

In Africa,
A
or
ries

In America,
Ma
In
par
lar
the

In
Ma
In
par
lar
the

Tangier in the Coast of Barbary is — Straits, but now de-
molished.

Fort S. Andrew — } On the Coast of the Falests.

Fort S. Philip — }

The mouth of the River Sierra Leona in the West of Guinea.

The Island of S. Helens West of Ethiopia, S. Lat. 16 deg.

Benin in the East part of Guinea.

A Trade
or Facto-
ries at {
Calabar —
Tagrin —
Madrebomba —
Taxoravi —
Cape Corso —
Emacham — } On the South Coast of Guinea.

New England —
New York —
Pennsylvania —
New Jersey { East —
West — }
Maryland —
Virginia —
Carolina —

Particularly mentioned Pag. 107.
and 184.

As also they possess Port Nelson in Hudsons Bay.

New-found-land in part.
Jamaica one of the greater Antilles;
Bermudas lying E. of Florida.
New Providence one of the Lucayas.
Long Island lying S. of New York.

Many
Islands,
particu-
larly
those of

Anguilla —
Bermuda —
St. Christopher —
Nevis —
Antigo —
Montserrat —
Dominica —
St. Vincent —
Barbados —

9 of the Caribbe Islands
found from N. to S.

An Appendix.

§. 2. To the *Spaniards* belong

In *Afia*, {
Luconia —————
Tandaya —————
Mindano —————
S. Juan —————
Mindore —————
Panay ————— } of the *Philippin*, and most of the
rest.

Africa { The Trade on the West Coast of *Africa*.
The *Canary* Islands particularly mentioned *Pag.* 101.

In America, {
New Spain, whose Parliaments are { Mexico.
Guadalajara.
Guatemala.
A considerable part of New Mexico.
S. Augulins ——— } In Florida.
S. Matthews. ——— }
Terra Firma, whose Parliaments are { Panama.
Granada.
Peru, whose Parliaments are { Quito.
Lima.
De la Plata.
Chili.
A great part of Paraguay.
Several Islands, particularly those of { Cuba.
Hispaniola.
Port-Rico.

§. 3. To

§. 3. To the Portuguese belong

Several Factories in Persia.

Alsterim ——— } upon the Ganges.
Ongelli ——— }

Chaul a considerable Town ——— }
Maffagan a little Village ——— } In Diacan.
The Forts { Morro ———
of { Caranga ——— }

Goa with her Fortresses and adjacent Islands { Cochin.
Diuvar.

Macao upon the Coast of China.

The Fort Larentoque in the Island Solor E. of Flores.

Aracan ——— }
Pegu ——— } In Peninsula India extra Gan-
Tanacrin ——— } gem.
Ligor ——— }

The Trade or Factories at {
Cambodia ——— }
Golcond ——— }
Agra ——— }
Amadabat ——— } Already mentioned.
Cambaia ——— }
Surat ——— }
Baroch ——— }
Bengala ——— }

Mazagan in the Kingdom of Morocco.

Some Forts on the river S. Domingo in the Country of the Jalefis.

Some Forts on the Coasts of { Guinea.
Congo.
Angola.

A great part of { The Coasts of Caffre,
and Zanguebar.

The Trade of the E. Co. from the Cape Good Hope to the R. Sea.

Several Islands, especially those of the { Azores.
Isles of Cape Verde.
Madeira.

All the Coast of Brazil divided into many Captainships.

Espero ——— } Towards the mouth of the River Amazon.
Conduba ——— }
Cagimant ——— }

D d a

§. 4. To

§. 4. To the French belong

In Asia,	Beyaux ———	} in the Moguls Empire.
	New Surrat ———	
	The Island S. Maria lying South West of Goa.	
	Some Forts in { The Kingdom of Siam. The Island of Java.	
In Africa,	Fort Dauphin in Madagascar.	} The Trade of Africa upon the River { Senega. Gambia.
	A Fort on the River Senega.	
	The Trade of Africa upon the River { Senega. Gambia.	
	As also at { Rufisque near Cape Verde. Great Sefre } in Guinea.	
	And Ardra }	
In America,	Montreal ———	} in Canada.
	The three Rivers ———	
	Quebec ———	
	Tadonjock and some other places on the River S. Lawrence.	} A great part of Nova Scotia.
	A great part of Nova Scotia.	
	Bay Plafensa ———	
	Bay Blacco ———	} in New-found-land.
	Fort S. Louis in the Island Cayenne lying E. of Guyana.	
	S. Bartholomew,	
	S. Lucia Cruz.	} Among the Antilles
Among the Antilles	S. Martins.	
	Guadaloupe.	
	La Desirée.	
	Maria Galante.	
	Les Saintes.	
	Martinico.	
	S. Aloisia.	
	Granada.	
	Domingo in part.	
	Guadalupa.	
	La Tortue.	

§. 5. To the Dutch belong

- In Asia,
- Tuticorin
 - Negapatam
 - Karkak
 - Fort Gelders
 - Pallacatt
- on the Coast Cormandel.
- Several Forts in
- Malacca.
 - Ceylon.
 - Java,
- And most of the Moluccas, tho' of right they belong to the English.
- Factories at many places in
- Persia.
 - The Moguls Empire.
 - Cormandel.
 - Malabar.
 - Siam.
 - Malacca.
 - Sumatra.
 - China.
 - Java.
 - Celibes.
 - Borneo.
 - Arabia.
- In Africa,
- Arguin
 - Gora
- near Cape Verde.
- Many Forts in Congo.
- Some near the Cape of Good Hope.
- S. Maurice in Madagascar.
- Factories in
- Guinea.
- In America
- The City Coro in the North of Terra Firma.
 - The Island Curacao, one of the Sotaventos.
 - Some Forts on the Coast of Guyana.

§. 5. To

§. 6. To

§. 6. To the *Danes* belong

In *Asia* { *Frankenbar* ——— } on the Coast of *Cormandel*.
 { *Dansburg* ——— }

In *Africa* { Fort *Frederickburg* nigh Cape *Corso* } in *Guinea*.
 { The Castle of *Christiansburg* ——— }

In *America* is *New Denmark* in the North part thereof.

Thus we have briefly considered the chief of the *European* Plantations in the *East* and *West Indies*: We come now to the latter part of the Appendix, namely,

A Proposal for the Propagation of the Blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries.

BY what hath been briefly said in the Third Part of this Treatise concerning the state of *Religion* in all Countries of the world, it may sufficiently appear in general, That the *Christian Religion* is of a very small extent, if exactly compared with those many and vast Countries which are wholly overspread with gross *Idolaters*, numerous *Mahometans*, and many others, who either know not, or (at least) own not the Blessed *Messiah*. But more particularly, this great and sad Truth doth farther appear by the following calculation, ingeniously made by some, who dividing the inhabited World into 30 parts, do find that

19 of them	} are possessed by	{	Blind and gross <i>Idolaters</i> .	
6 of them			<i>Jews</i> , <i>Turks</i> and <i>Saracens</i> .	
2 of them			Those of the <i>Greek Church</i> .	
3 of them			Those of the <i>Church of Rome</i> .	
			the	<i>Protestant Communion</i> .

Thus *Christianity* taken in its largest Latitude, bears no greater proportion to the other grossly false Religions, than 5 to 25. This melancholly consideration doth force me to bewail the woful neglect of the best part of the *Christian Church*, for not being so diligent, as others are, in endeavouring to abolish *Heathenish Idolatry*,

Idolary, and that most lamentable Ignorance, which as yet over-
shadoweth so great a part of the inhabited World. I am not
ignorant of that commendable Society, of late established at
London, (under the name of *the Company for the Propagation of the*
blessed Gospel) and which was singularly encouraged by the famous
Mr. Boyle, now deceased: I also know that their progress in such
a noble design is not yet so considerable as might be wisht,
and that chiefly for a reason which I'm truly ashamed to declare,
and no true Christian can read without blushing, namely, The
Unchristian unconcernedness of many termed *Christians*, and the less
(than lukewarm) Zeal of the generality of men to be any wayes
instrumental in promoting so good and so great a design. It's
undoubtedly well known, that the effectual performance of such
a work as this would require a far greater Stock of Money than
what is already contributed by the aforesaid Company (it being
now impracticable to make solemn Missions, or qualify men for
them without considerable Charges) and yet such a Fond of
Money might be so easily raised, that none could reasonably
complain of the burden, should the following Proposal be to hap-
pily made as to meet with a due reception.

" Did every Freeholder of the Three Kingdoms advance only
" for one Year the *Five Hundredth part* of his Yearly incomes:
" Did those Merchants of this great City (who are particularly
" concern'd in our Foreign Plantations, and daily employ great
" multitude of Pagan Slaves in their Service) allow the *Two*
" *Hundredth part* of one years gain: And finally did the Clergy
" of the Three Kingdoms (whose Zeal in such a matter would
" probably transcend others) appropriate to this pious use *One*
" *Hundredth part* of their Yearly Revenues. I say, did Priest
" and People thus unanimously combine together in carrying on
" this most Christian Design; what an easie matter were it in
" a short time to raise such a Fond of Money, that the Annual
" Interest thereof might sufficiently serve to send Yearly some
" pious and able Divines into all quarters of the World. And
" since Rational Methods might be taken to have several Pagan
" Tongues taught in this our own Island; a considerable part of
" the aforesaid Money might be likewise imploved to educate a
" competent number of young Students of Theology in these
" Foreign Languages. which number being still conjoined, would
" serve (as a choice Nursery) to afford a constant supply of able
" men, who might Yearly go abroad; and be sufficiently qualified

“at their first arrival to undertake that great work for which they
“were sent.

Great Sirs,

Pardon this Proposal here offer'd to the serious consideration of those whom it chiefly concerns ; and give me leave to declare unto you, how infinitely it would tend to the Glory of *God*, the good of his *Church*, and honour of our *Nation*, did we sincerely endeavour to extend the limits of our Saviours Kingdom with those of our new Dominions ; and to spread the true *Reformed Religion* as far as the *English* Sails have done for Traffick. With what anxiety of Mind, and fatigue of Body, do we pierce into the remotest Countries of the World ? And all to heap up a little *White* and *Yellow Earth*, or to purchase some things (call'd *Precious* by Man) which [abstracting *Human Fancy*] do differ nothing from common *Pibble Stones* ; and yet what a supine neglect doth attend us ? in doing that which would bring more honour to our Holy Religion, and prove at last more profitable to our selves, than the actual possession of all the *Treasures* in the Universe. What a lamentable thing is it ? That those very *Indians* who inhabit near on the *English* Pole (not to mention some thousands of *Negroes* who slave in our Service) should still continue in most wretched Ignorance, and in stead of knowing and worshipping the *true God*, should as yet reverence not only *Stocks* and *Stones*, but also adore the *Devil* himself. O Christians, shall we covet and thirst after their *Talents* of Gold ? and yet keep hid in a Napkin that *Talent* entrusted to us. Shall we greedily bereave them of their *Precious Pearls* ? and not declare unto them the knowledge of the *Pearl of Price*. No ! No ! Let us not act as others have done in making *Gold* our *God*, and *Gain* the sole design of our Trading ; but let us effectually improve those choice opportunities (now in our hands) for the singular Glory of our great God, and of Jesus Christ our blessed Redeemer. And let our Planters duly consider, That to extirpate Natives, is rather a transplanting than planting a new Colony ; and that it's far more honourable to overcome Paganism in one, than to destroy a thousand Pagans. *Each Conquest is a Conquest.*

F I N I S.

eat work for which the

serious consideration of
ive me leave to declare
to the Glory of God, the
Nation, did we sincerely
Saviours Kingdom with
spread the true Reformed
one for Traffick. With
body, do we pierce into
and all to heap up a little
some things (call'd Pre-
Fancy) do differ nothing
at a supine neglect doth
ing more honour to our
profitable to our selves,
casures in the Universe.
very Indians who inhabit
some thousands of Negroes
continue in most wretched
worshipping the true God,
and Stones, but also adore
we covet and thirst after
in a Napkin that Talent
give them of their Preci-
the knowledge of the
as others have done in
design of our Trading;
ce opportunities (now in
great God, and of Jesus
our Planters duly consider,
transplanting than planting
honourable to overcome
Island Pagans. Each Con-

*Books Printed for, and Sold by Thomas
Cockerill, at the Three Legs in the
Poultry, near Stocks-Market.*

Folio.

Historical Collections, the 3d Part, in 2 Volumes. Ne-
ver before Printed, containing the Principal Mat-
ters which happened from the meeting of the Parliament,
November the 3d. 1640. to the end of the year 1644. wherein
is a particular account of the Rise and Progress of the Civil
War to that Period: Impartially related. Setting forth only
Matter of Fact in Order of Time, without Observation or
Reflection. By John Rushworth.

CHARNOCK's Works in 2 Voll.

A Scheme of the Sins and Duties of the Members of par-
ticular Churches, by the late Reverend Mr. John Flax, in a
sheet of Paper.

Life, Reign and Tryal of Mary Q. of Scots, stitched.

Quarto.

Sperulam *Teologia in Christo*: Or a view of some Divine
Truths, by Edward Potwell of Burwash in Sussex, Esq.

A Demonstration of the first Applications of the *Apocalypse*,
together with the content of the Antients concerning the
fourth Eccli in the 7th of *Daniel*, and the Beast in the *Revi-*
lation by Drue Cressent, D. D.

The Morning Exercise at *Cripplegate*; or several Cases of
Conscience practically Resolved by sundry Ministers.

A Supplement to the Morning Exercise, or several more
Cases of Conscience practically resolved by sundry Ministers.

A Seasonable Discourse, wherein is examined what is law-
ful, during the Confusions and Revolutions of Government.
Stitched.

G. 12. 1689

Books Printed for Tho. Cockerill.

Geography Reliſhed; or a Deſcription of the World in all its Kingdoms, Provinces, Countreys, Iſlands, Cities, Towns, Seas, Rivers, Bays, Capes, Names, Inhabitants, Situations, Hiſtories, Customs, Commodities, Government. Illuſtrated with about 80 Maps. Third Edition. By Robert Morden.

Octavo.

Inſtructions about Heart-Work, what is to be done on Gods part and ours, for the cure and keeping of the Heart, &c. by that Eminent Goſpel Miniſter, Mr. Richard Allyn. With a Preface by Dr. Auncell. The 2d Edition.

The Evidence of Things not ſeen: Or divers Spiritual and Philoſophical Diſcourſes, concerning the ſtate of Holy Men after Death: By that eminently Learned Divine, Moſes Amyvaldus. Translated out of the French Tongue by a Miniſter of the Church of England.

Poems on ſeveral occaſions, with a Paſtoral; to which is added a Diſcourſe of Life. By John Tutelin.

A Succinct and Seasonable Diſcourſe of the Occaſions, Cauſes, Natures, Riſe, Growth and Remedies of *Mental Errors*. To which is added, (1.) An Answer to Mr. Cary againſt Infant Baptiſm. (2.) An Answer to ſome *Antinomian Errors*. (3.) A Sermon about Union. By John Flavell.

Mr. John Flavell's Remains; being two Sermons: The one Preached at Dartmouth in Devon on the day of the Coronation of their Majesties. The latter intended to be preached at a Meeting of the united Miniſters of ſeveral Counties. With ſome account of his Life.

A Diſcourſe of Regeneration, Faith and Repentance; Preached at the Merchants Lecture in Broadſtreet. By Tho. Cole, Miniſter of the Goſpel.

A Diſcourſe of Chriſtian Religion in ſundry points; Preached at the Merchants Lecture. By Tho. Cole.

Chriſtus in Corde: Or the Myſtical Union between Chriſt and Believers, conſidered in its reſemblances, bonds, ſeals, privileges and marks. By Edward Polhill Eſq;

A Diſcourſe of the Goſpel of Peace, and of the government of our own Spirits: Being the ſubſtance of divers Sermons,

ho. Cockerill.

ption of the World in all
ys, Islands, Cities, Towns,
ames, Inhabitants, Scitua-
oditics, Government. Illu-
third Edition. By Robert

0.
what is to be done on
and keeping of the Heart,
ifter, Mr. Richard Allyn.
The 2d Edition.

n: Or divers Spiritual and
ing the state of Holy Men
earned Divine, *Moses Any-
ench Tongue* by a Minister

h a Pastoral; to which is
John Tutelin.

(scourle of the Occasions,
and Remedies of *Mental*
) An Answer to Mr. Cary
Answer to some *Antinomian*
nion. By *John Flavell.*

ng two Sermons: The one
n the day of the Corona-
er intended to be preached
ifters of several Counties.

Faith and Repentance;
ure in *Broadstreet.* By *Tho.*

eligion in sundry points;
e. By *Tho. Cole.*

tical Union between Christ
esemblances, bonds, seals,
nd *Polhill Esq.*

Peace, and of the govern-
g the substance of divers
Sermons,

Books Printed for Tho. Cockerill.

Sermons, from *Eph. 6. 15.* and *Prov. 16. 32.* lately preach-
ed by *John Faldo* Minister of the Gospel.

Precious Faith. Considered in its Nature, Working and
Growth, by *Edward Polhill, Esq.*

A Discourse concerning Liturgies, by the late Learned
Divine Mr. *David Clarkson.*

A Discourse concerning trouble of Mind and the disease of
Melancholly, in three parts; written for the use of such as
are or have been exercised by the same; by *Tim. Rogers,*
M. A. who was long afflicted with both. To which is added
some Letters from several Divines, relating to the same
subject.

Geography Anatomized: Or a compleat Geographical Gram-
mer, being a short and exact Analysis of the whole body of
Modern Geography; after a new, plain and easie method,
whereby any person may in a short time attain to the know-
ledge of that most noble and useful Science, &c. To which
is subjoyned the present state of the *European* Plantations in
the *East* and *West Indies;* with a Reasonable Proposal for the
propagation of the blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries.
Illustrated with divers Maps. By *Patrick Gordon, M. A.*

Love to Christ, necessary for all to escape the Curse at his
coming, by *Tho. Doolittle M. A.*

An Exposition of the Assemblies Shorter Catechism, with
Practical Inferences from each Question; by *John Flavell,*
late Minister of the Gospel at *Dartmouth* in *Devon.*

Twelves.

A Discourse of secret Prayer, first Preached and now
published at the request of those that heard it. By
Samuel Slater Minister of the Gospel.

The Future State; or a Discourse attempting some dis-
play of the Souls Happiness, in regard to that eternally pro-
gressive knowledge, or eternal increase of knowledge, and
the consequences of it, which is among the blessed in Hez-
ven; by a Country Gentleman, a Worshipper of God in
the way of the Church of *England.*

A Week of Soliloquies and Prayers, with a preparation
to the Holy Communion, and other Devotions added to
this

Books Printed for Tho. Cockerill.

this Edition, in two parts, by *Peter du Moulin, D. D.*

A Discourse of the Reasonableness of Personal Reformation, and Necessity of Conversion, the true method of making all men happy in this World, and in the World to come: Seasonably discoursed, and earnestly pressed on this licentious A. C.; by *John Elwell*, a sincere lover of his Native Country, and the Souls of men.

The last Lesson of *Rory O'Connell* lately deceased, containing a brief summe of Christian Doctrine, by way of Question and Answer; particularly relating to several of the most important points controverted between us and the Romanists. Stitched.

Some Prison Meditations and Directions on several subjects; viz. Fall of Man, Suffering of Christ, Prayer, &c. By *Sam. Young*, Minister of the Gospel.

The sin and folly of Drunkenness considered, (1.) What it is. (2.) What is vicious and sinful in drinking. (3.) What may be said against it. By *Edw. Barker* of *Bradford*, *Somersetshire*, Author of *God All in All*. Stitched.

The Death of Ministers improved; or an Exhortation to the Inhabitants of *Hytly* in *Gloucestershire*, and others, on the much lamented death of that faithful Minister *Mr. Henry Stubbs*: To which is added a Sermon upon that occasion; by *Richard Baxter*.

English Exercises for School Boys, to translate into Latin comprizing all the Rules of Grammar, and other necessary observations, ascending gradually from the meanest to the highest Capacities. By *John Garretson*, Schoolmaster. Fourth Edition.

A companion for Prayer, or Directions for improvement in Grace, and practical Godliness in times of extraordinary danger. By *Richard Allen*.

The incomprehensibleness of Imputed Righteousness for Justification by Humane Reason, till enlightened by the Spirit of God, in two Sermons, preached at the Merchants Lecture in *Broad Street*. By *Thomas Cole*.

A short Introduction into Orthography, or the method of true Spelling, published for the common good, but especially for the use of a private Grammar and Writing-School in *White-croft Street*. By *Richard Mathew* Schoolmaster.

o. Cockerill.

la Mairie, D. D.
of Personal Reformation
the true method of man-
and in the World to
honestly pressed on this
sincere lover of his Na-

ately deceased, con-
Doctrines, by way of
claiming to several of the
between us and the Ro-

tions on several subjects;
Hayer, &c. By Sam.

s considered, (1.) What
in drinking. (3.) What
of Bradford, Somerset-
ched.

; or an Exhortation to
hire, and others, on the
thful Minister Mr. Henry
mon upon that occasion;

s, to translate into Latin
ner, and other necessary
from the meanest to the
on, Schoolmaster. Fourth

editions for improvement
in times of extraordinary

mpured Righteousness for
till enlightened by the
reached at the Merchants
Colt.

graphy, or the method of
common good, but espe-
summer and Writing-School
Master Schoolmaster.

